

# ARMY



# NAVY

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GENERAL J. R. BROOKE, U. S. A., in a recent circular, sensibly directs that "during the target practice season the other duties of parade, drill, and instruction must not be overlooked or omitted; all must be carried on together." That is right. A judiciously selected variety is best in the end for the Service, and the pursuit of one branch to the exclusion of all others, as was too often the case when target practices received its impetus a few years ago, is undoubtedly detrimental.

BROAD ARROW says: "The clear determination of the United States to have a navy worthy of its position in the world is a sign of the times. The Government has set up, by means of contract, works for the production of steel forgings for the heavier guns, of armor, and of machine and quick-firing guns. It has held it to be unworthy of a great nation not to have a suitable navy, or to be beholden to other countries for the materials. It is the way of the old world over again, and upsets the new theories terribly."

THE New York Times in an article designed to show our need of a Naval Reserve says: "It is unfortunate that so many of our people have an innocent, childlike faith in 'Yankee ingenuity' as a panacea for all predicaments. They seem to think that by magic we will be able to create force enough to defeat any foe. With the profoundest respect for American genius, this is the wildest and most insane form of spread eaglesm. It takes years to build a modern ship, months to build a modern gun, and weeks of constant drill and instruction to convert the most intelligent recruit into a man-of-war's-man who will be of any use in a sea fight."

THE promotion of Lieutenant-General Sheridan to the grade of General has given rise to a general desire that the grade of Lieutenant-General, now lapsed, should be re-established by law and bestowed upon the senior major general of the Army, John M. Schofield, an officer with a distinguished war record and of unquestioned ability. Promoted a general officer in 1861, he was appointed a major general of volunteers in 1862, a brigadier general of the Regular Army in 1864, and a major general in 1869. The suggestion as to his further promotion comes to us from several sources, and fully recognizing the fitness of it, we trust to see it soon ripen into an accomplished fact.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL W. B. ROCHESTER, U. S. A., in a recent letter to the Secretary of War anent the proposed bill providing for monthly payments to the Army and fixing the number of paymasters at forty, says: "It is not possible, with the number reduced, to pay the Army promptly each month and to supply the other demands upon it. The available force is now actively employed on disbursing duty. While all other bureaus of the War Department have from one to four officers on bureau duty in this city, the Pay Department has none." The House Committee on Military Affairs, in view of General Rochester's statement, has recommended that the bill be passed.

THE final examinations of the class of naval cadets who completed the four years' course at Annapolis in 1886 have been concluded. There were a few failures in seamanship, navigation and gunnery, and 13 in steam. The failure of so large

a number in the latter branch, the examination in which was of a comparatively elementary character, points to the necessity of a change either in the course of instruction at Annapolis, or in the method of appointing engineers. On re-examination all of the cadets who failed were given a satisfactory mark, so that those who are not retained in the Service will be sure of receiving one year's sea pay, as provided by the Act of August 5, 1882.

MR. PUNCH has his remedy for the defenceless condition of England. England needs soldiers and there is, says our London contemporary, "any amount of material ready waiting to be utilised, if you only know where to seek for it. Think of our cricket clubs, our football teams, our cyclists! Send the recruiting sergeants amongst them, and let them be embodied *en masse*. Why, every hunt should produce its regiment of Cavalry, every county Athletic Association its battalions of Infantry. With a little energy you could easily get 500,000 young fellows who would be glad of the opportunity, occupation, and dignity. Once enrolled—once armed with the magazine rifle—and it would be merely a question of drill instructors and shooting ranges. The rest would be furnished by the patriotism of the people."

OUR officers who are asking the American Congress to grant them the boon of promotion after a service of twenty one years in their present grade may refer to the example of Russia, which has just promoted 130 infantry captains to the grade of lieutenant colonel, part of them being selected after eight years' service in their present rank and part taken by seniority after a service of nine or ten years in their grade. The ages of the promoted captains are as follows: From 30 to 35, three; 35 to 40, forty-three; 40 to 45, forty-seven; 45 to 50, thirty-three; above 50, four. Of the above, 38 only are unmarried. Out of 185 captains of cavalry, ten will become lieutenant colonels; those taken by seniority having eleven years grade, and those selected having eight to eleven years. The ages of these officers are as follows: From 30 to 35, two; 35 to 40, four; 40 to 45, four.

In an article in the North American Magazine for May entitled, American Shipping—the Disease and the Remedy, Mr. E. P. North presents a very forcible argument against the theory of free ships and in favor of encouraging the building up of our mercantile marine by a system of subsidies such as is adopted by other maritime nations. Mr. North says: "In none of the arguments, pro and con, on the question of free ships, has any one ever intimated that any part of the maritime position we held up to 1855 was due to the purchase of foreign ships, or to the procurement of foreign models. In the days before Polk, when the efforts of the Americans had been successfully directed to increasing and extending our commercial influence, and establishing a powerful maritime force, the only foreign-built vessels admitted to American register were those taken in war, mostly British, and then, as now, the British were neither as good modelers, sailmakers, or sailors as the Americans. Papers which have had nothing to say about the Cunard or Vancouver-Hong Kong subsidy, that long stood the inconvenience resulting from all our mails from England arriving in one day, without criticism, and have failed to inform their readers that France and Italy, buying their ships from England, finding that a pay-

ment for mileage sailed was insufficient, resorted to direct subsidies, have found profit and pleasure in filling their columns with arguments for the prosperity of Clyde shipbuilders, and denunciations of subsidies—if paid to Americans."

THE Russians have not only pushed their trans-caspian railroad to completion, but are preparing to complete at an early date the new harbor at Batoum, which will shelter twenty ironclads within a mole, defended by a colossal turret at its extremity, mounting heavy guns. A canal 74 miles long is to be cut across the Isthmus of Perekop, uniting the Crimea with the main land. It will require nearly five years' work, and when completed vessels can be sent from the Sea of Azoff to the Bay of Otchakoff, at the mouth of the Dnieper, close to Odessa, without exposing them to capture in passing round the Crimea. The canal will be of particular value for the transport of coal, and will render the Russian Fleet certain of a secure supply of considerable magnitude in time of war. Both the Bay of Otchakoff and the Straits of Yenikale being defended in war time by torpedoes, it is believed that the canal will be absolutely secure against seizure. A railway is to be built from the Lozova, Sebastopol, to the port of Theodosia this year, and this month express trains commence to run daily from Moscow to Sebastopol.

REPORTING the continuance of the experiments with armor plates on board the *Nettle*, at Portsmouth, on Saturday, May 19, the Engineer says: "The plate tested was manufactured by Messrs. Cammell and Co., and was forged under their new hydraulic press, which is capable of exerting a pressure of 5,000 tons. In its way it was quite as remarkable as the compound plate which broke up all the shot, both steel and chilled, directed against it. It measured 8 ft. by 6 ft., and was of a thickness of 10 in. The composition of the steel is a trade secret, but its flexibility was such that it passed through the ordeal under fire without splintering or falling in pieces like the Creusot plates. Five shots were discharged against it from the 6 inch gun at a 30 ft. range. Two were chilled Palliser projectiles, while the remainder were Holtzer solid forged steel shot. The charge was 42 lb., the muzzle velocity 1,920 ft. per second, and the muzzle energy 2,556 foot-tons. The chilled shot were entirely broken up, but the indents in the plate were deeper than in the case of compound armor. The steel projectiles were pointed diagonally across the face of the plate from the bottom right corner to the top left corner, the difference in the inclination of arm having an important effect upon the ballistic value of the various rounds. The first shot fired at the normal penetrated the plate, the base being about 5 in. below the surface. The second shot, fired at an inclination of 8 deg., buried itself in the target with the exception of 2½ in.; while the third and last round, fired at a deviation of 16 deg. from the normal, protruded about 7 in. from the face. None of these projectiles were broken up, but plugged themselves into the plate, where they remained firmly fixed. The armor plate itself at the end of the experiment, though cracked in places, retained its position on the backing, and was, a Times correspondent says, in a fair state of preservation. Though the shot discharged point-blank at the target penetrated the plate, none succeeded in getting through, but were arrested and held firmly in the grip of the metal."



## PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL R. B. AYRES, U. S. Army, will spend a portion of the summer at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.

LIEUTENANT J. A. IRONS, 20th U. S. Inf., expects to leave Fort Leavenworth this week on a month's leave.

LIEUTENANT W. H. SMITH, 10th U. S. Cav., of Fort Verde, Ariz., will come East in July to spend the summer.

CAPTAIN R. W. JOHNSON, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A., of Fort Adams, visited friends in New York City this week.

GENERAL B. H. GRIERSON, U. S. A., left Santa Fe early in the week on a leave. He will return the last week in June.

CHAPLAIN WINFIELD SCOTT, U. S. A., and family, will leave Angel Island, Cal., soon, for the East to spend the summer.

MRS. YOUNG, wife of Capt. Andrew H. Young, U. S. A., of Newport Barracks, Ky., is visiting friends at Dover, N. H.

CAPTAIN F. C. GRUGAN, 2d U. S. Art., on a brief visit to friends in Philadelphia, will return to Fort Barranca, Fla., next week.

COLONEL N. B. SWEETZER, 2d U. S. Cavalry, who is East from Fort Walla Walla on sick leave, has received a month's extension.

LIEUTENANT C. H. BARTH, 12th U. S. Infantry, now of Fort Yates, and lately of Fort Niagara, is on a short visit to Watkins Glenn, N. Y.

COLONEL H. W. CLOSSON, 4th U. S. Art., was expected this week at Fort Adams, R. I., to take command of the post and of his regiment.

UNDER recent orders Lieutenant James B. Jackson, 7th U. S. Infantry, will shortly change base from Fort McKinney to Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.

LIEUTENANT W. E. SHIPP, 10th U. S. Cavalry, who has been East on leave, will shortly return to Arizona, in charge of a squad of Cavalry recruits.

CAPTAIN F. W. THIBAUT, 6th U. S. Infantry, will close the recruiting rendezvous at Quincy, Ill., at the end of this month and join at Columbus Barracks, O., for duty.

LIEUTENANT E. M. LEWIS, 11th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Wood, Bedlow's Island, last week on a month's leave and it is rumored that when he returns he will bring a bride with him.

MAJOR GILBERT C. SMITH, Q. M., U. S. A., lately relieved from duty in Baltimore, will prolong his stay East during the summer, and will then go to Helena, Montana, for duty.

LIEUTENANT GEO. H. CAMERON, 7th U. S. Cavalry, and bride, are still on their wedding tour but will go to West Point later on to get settled before the next year's course commences.

CAPTAIN S. A. DAY, 5th U. S. Artillery, is still on his travels in Europe, and at last accounts was having an enjoyable as well as an instructive time. He will return towards the end of July.

GENERAL J. R. BROOKE, U. S. A., has selected as his second Aide-de-camp, Lieut. C. M. Truitt, 21st U. S. Infantry, an able officer, who entered West Point in 1875, and was graduated in 1879.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL RICHARD LODGE, 5th U. S. Artillery, after concluding his duties on the Board to select a proving ground will establish his headquarters at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island.

CAPTAIN W. C. MANNING, 23d U. S. Infantry, who has been on leave in New York and vicinity for some time past, was expected to rejoin at Fort Mackinac, Mich., the latter part of this week.

COLONEL C. L. BEST, U. S. A., Mrs. Best, and family, have arrived safe and sound at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., and the good people of that post are doing their "best" to make the visit a pleasant one.

CAPTAIN W. H. BISBEE, 4th U. S. Infantry, who lately relinquished recruiting duty at Pittsburg, Pa., for similar service in New York, made many friends in the former city, and his departure was much regretted.

CAPTAIN J. W. RODEB, 4th Artillery, of Fort Adams, and Captain G. G. Greenough, 4th Artillery, of Fort Warren, paid a visit to Fort Preble, Me., this week, and were hospitably received by their brother officers there.

GENERAL W. D. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., who was severely injured by a fall on the ice four or five months ago, has now almost regained his customary activity and visited New York City for the first time in several months a few days ago. He also made a trip to Sandy Hook on Saturday last.

ASSISTANT SURGEON D. M. APPEL, U. S. A., says the Fort Davis News, is slated for Fort Hancock. The Doctor, who is one of the most skilled physicians and surgeons and, withal, most attentive in the discharge of his post duties while at Fort Davis has endeared himself to our citizens by his uniform courteous deportment and the acts of care and charity bestowed in the community.

FORT MACKINAC, MICH., will have a busy time of it in July when it will be temporarily reinforced by the band and Capt. Randall's and Wheaton's companies of the 23d U. S. Infantry from Fort Wayne, and besides will have not far from the fort, on Mackinaw Island, the encampment of Michigan State troops. But Capt. G. A. Goodale, 23d Infantry, the energetic post commander, is equal to the emergency.

GENERAL A. W. GREELY, U. S. A., on Tuesday evening of this week presented at Masonic Hall, New York City, to Kane Lodge F. and A. M., the Arctic Masonic flag, made by him at Fort Conger, Grinnell Land, and later displayed by Lieut. Lookwood and Sergt. Brainard on the shores of the frozen Polar Sea, in latitude 83° 24', the nearest point to the north pole ever attained by man. The occasion was an interesting one.

MRS. LIEUTENANT J. C. F. TILLSON and children are registered at the Leland, Chicago.

LIEUTENANT JOHN MCLELLAN, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Monroe, Va., on Monday, on a visit to friends in New York City.

GENERAL BUTLER, says the Critic, is for Sherman; not the Sherman who has any chance of getting the nomination, but Gen. Sherman.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. P. MORROW, 6th U. S. Cavalry, commandant of Fort Stanton, N. M., has gone on leave to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.

CAPTAIN R. I. ESKRIDGE, 23d U. S. Infantry, returned to Fort Wayne, Mich., this week from a trip to Fort Leavenworth, where he was the guest of Lieut. Nichols of his regiment.

MAJOR J. P. SANGER, U. S. A., and family are now well on their way by sea to San Francisco. Major Sanger's battery of the 1st U. S. Artillery has recently changed base from Alcatraz Island to the Presidio.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN has accepted an invitation of the Commissioners of the Ohio Centennial at Columbia to be present Sept. 10 and 11. He is also to attend the reunion of the army of the Tennessee, at Toledo, Sept. 12 and 13.

CAPTAINS J. W. MACMURRAY and L. A. Chamberlin and Lieut. J. E. Runcie, 1st U. S. Art., of the Presidio of San Francisco, and Lieut. F. S. Harlow, 1st Art., of Alcatraz Island, were visitors to Fort Gaston, Cal., this week on court-martial service.

LIEUTENANTS B. H. RANDOLPH, C. B. Satterlee and W. P. Stone, U. S. A., the Board of Judges at the recent Nashville Drill have been much commended for their thorough and impartial decisions. They found much to commend in the artillery programme, but at the same time much room for improvement.

If there be in godliness great gain the editor of the North American Review is satisfied that ungodliness is not without its advantages in these modern days. He reports that the publication of Robert G. Ingersoll's discussion with W. E. Gladstone, M. P., has resulted in an increase of 75,000 in the sales of his magazine.

MAJOR W. F. RANDOLPH, 3d U. S. Artillery, much to the satisfaction of his many friends in New York City, will remain at Governor's Island, N. Y., having been assigned to duty as Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Division of the Atlantic in succession to Marcus P. Miller, 5th U. S. Artillery, who has taken command of the post of Fort Columbus.

A PRETTY wedding took place June 2 at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Gwynn, New York City, when Miss Lillian Gwynn, their youngest daughter, was married to Mr. Leonard Mortimer Thorn, Jr. Little Miss Ada Hancock, daughter of the late Russell Hancock and granddaughter of the late Major-General Hancock, U. S. A., acted as maid of honor. Among those present was Mrs. Russell Hancock, sister of the bride.

MARSHAL VON MOLTKE, of the German Army, is reported as saying in a recent conversation concerning the illness of Gen. Sheridan: "I have always regarded Gen. Grant, Sherman, and Lee as the representative types of the highest form of modern strategists, but Gen. Sheridan struck me as the type of a thoroughly American general, with all the wonderful energy and fertility of resources that characterize the nation, and probably no better cavalry commander has ever taken the field. He was a past master in using horses for all they are worth, and all the armies of Europe have adopted many of the lessons taught by him in the tactical use of cavalry."

COLONEL CHARLES SUTHERLAND, Medical Director of the Division of the Atlantic, arrived at Fort Barranca, Fla., May 29, and made a thorough inspection of the hospital and the sanitary condition of the post. The following day he attended the ceremonies at the post preceding the memorial services which included the presentation of new colors to the 2d U. S. Artillery and the review of the battalion of that regiment stationed at Barranca. The 3d Florida battalion formed line with the artillery, being the first time in many years that the Florida militia have been united with Regulars. In the evening, Col. Langdon, the post commander, took the medical director over to Fort Pickens, where both had served together early in 1861. Col. Sutherland was enthusiastic over the beautiful appearance of the post and its surroundings.

Or Frederick Paulding, an actor known personally to many Army officers, a New York Sun writer says that Margaret Mather, who plays Juliet to his Romeo "last night after night, placed a number of pins in her Juliet costume, so that when he, as Romeo, had to warmly embrace her, he was bound to scratch his hands. It was her habit, too, to hang her head on his bosom, while seeming to recline ever so gently, so that the breath was knocked out of his lungs and his elocution was thereby ruined. Another ingenious device of the actress was to plant the heels of her slippers on his toes, knowing that they were very rich with corns, and thus torturing him with her weight while he was compelled to speak the most sentimental and passionate language to her. Things on the stage are not what they seem to observers in the auditorium."

AN Omaha despatch says: "Judge Wakely has denied the case of Franklin Robinson, of California, against A. D. Jones, of Omaha, in favor of the plaintiff and he will eventually gain possession of Omaha real estate valued at \$200,000. Robinson was a soldier in the Mexican War and was entitled to a Government warrant for 160 acres of land. He authorized Jones in 1849 to get the warrant and choose the land. He then went to the Pacific Coast. Jones got the warrant, located the land, and held possession of it by virtue of a pretended assignment on the papers from Robinson. In 1868 Jones sold the land to Sydney Dillon for the Union Pacific Station on the Iowa side of the river for \$24,000 and invested the proceeds in Omaha property in his own name. Robinson remained in ignorance of all this until 1886 when he brought suit. Jones was held to be simply trustee for Robinson. Jones, who has lived here since 1834, will appeal to the Supreme Court."

LIEUTENANT E. L. LOVERIDGE, 11th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Niagara, N. Y., on Wednesday on a week's vacation.

LIEUTENANT R. B. TURNER, 6th Infantry, is superintending the construction of a rifle range at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

ON June 3 Jefferson Davis at his home at Beauvoir, on the shore of the Gulf of Mexico, celebrated his 80th birthday.

LIEUTENANT W. H. COFFIN, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on Tuesday, to be absent for a fortnight.

CAPTAIN C. W. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., of Gen. Merritt's staff, left Fort Leavenworth this week for the East on a fortnight's leave.

COLONEL ALEX. MONTGOMERY, U. S. A., retired, visited New York City this week, making his headquarters at the Grand Hotel.

LIEUTENANT J. V. S. PADDOCK, 5th U. S. Cavalry, lately visiting at Kansas City, Mo., has received a month's extension of his sick leave.

MRS. LIEUTENANT E. S. AVIS, on her way from Fort Keogh to Washington, spent Decoration Day with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Coale at Chicago.

LIEUTENANT A. SLAKER, 1st U. S. Artillery, and family, have left Alcatraz Island and established themselves in quarters at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

GENERAL H. B. CARRINGTON, U. S. A., is one of the lecturers during the season 1887-88 at the Bryant School, an admirable institution for boys, situated at Roslyn, L. I.

CONFEDERATE Memorial Day was celebrated June 6 at Baltimore, when the graves of veteran soldiers were decorated, and Gen. Bradley F. Johnson delivered an oration.

CAPTAIN ROGERS BIRNIE, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., spent the week in New York, making his headquarters at the New York Hotel. He is on the "Proving Ground" Board.

COLONEL JOHN HAY is reported as saying that it will take about a year more to finish the "Life of Lincoln," upon which he and Mr. Nicolay have been engaged for the last 15 years.

THE Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, ex Secretary of War, sailed for Europe on the Aurania on Saturday last accompanied by his daughter. He expects to remain abroad until September.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. E. PILCHER, U. S. A., of Fort Wood, Bedlow's Island, arrived at West Point on Wednesday morning to sit on the Medical Board examining candidates for admission.

CAPTAIN J. A. SNYDER, 3d U. S. Infantry, lately residing at the Woodmont, Washington, D. C., having been found incapacitated by a Retiring Board, has been granted leave of absence until further orders.

E. O. C. ORD POST, G. A. R., San Antonio, has adopted resolutions thanking General D. S. Stanley, U. S. A., Commander of the Department of Texas, for his kind observance of Memorial Day and to the officers and soldiers of his command who participated in the parade.

DR. WILLIAM R. PRYOR, son of General Roger A. Pryor, of New York, and Miss Louise Gabrielle Allan, of Richmond, were married at Fredericksburg, Va., June 5. The bride is the granddaughter of the late Mr. Allan, of Scotland, who, it will be remembered by many, became the godfather or guardian of Edgar Allan Poe. Her father was a Confederate officer, who was killed at Gettysburg.

GENERAL BUTLER's candidate for President is Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, of whom he says that he would march to the White House as he marched to the sea, and whatever he might lack in statesmanship he could borrow of brother John. As to Cleveland, he says he was mistaken in judgment about him four years ago; "his fitness to be President and his capacity to rule cannot be doubted."

GEN. SHERIDAN's words to his physician, "I intend to get well all the same, Doctor," recall the remark of President Garfield, who, when told by his physician that his chance for life was one in one hundred, said: "Doctor, I will take that chance." But Gen. Sheridan's case seems to be more hopeful, and it is certainly the wish of his countrymen that he may live many years to wear the title and enjoy the honor which Congress has so justly conferred upon him.—N. Y. Sun.

CAPTAIN HOWARD PATTERSON, principal of the New York Navigation School, is making a survey of the Erie and Oswego Canals for the benefit of the owners of steam yachts in New York. For years past the yachtsmen in and about New York have cruised along Long Island Sound until they have become tired of the waters, and now are turning their attention to the lakes and the Thousand Islands. Many of them know little or nothing about the depths of water in the canal, the distances of the levels, the length of locks and other important items necessary to be known in a water trip from the Hudson River to Buffalo via Erie or to Oswego by the canal to that port.

THE Botanical Gazette for May contains a biographical notice of Jacob Whitman Bailey, a graduate of the Military Academy, Class of 1832, and Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology from 1838 until his death, Feb. 27, 1877. In July, 1852, Prof. Bailey, his wife, his only daughter and son Whitman (Prof. W. W. Bailey) were passengers on the steamer Henry Clay, which was burned near Youkers. When the fire broke out Prof. Bailey succeeded in lowering his wife and daughter into the water, and had just received from them assurances of their safety, when suddenly a cloud of smoke mingled with sheets of flame shut them from his view and they were lost. His son was saved almost as by a miracle. Previous to this he had been subject to bronchial affections, and his exertions on this occasion, added to the bitterness of his bereavement, gave him a shock from which he never rallied. In the Synoptical Flora, Dr. Gray calls Prof. Bailey "the pioneer in microscopical research in the United States."



GENERAL A. W. GREELY, U. S. A., registered at the Starvante House, New York City, on Tuesday.

GEN. R. T. WOODFIN, Governor of the Soldiers' Home, Hampton, Va., is in Washington on a brief visit.

LIEUTENANT J. C. BOURKE, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., on Wednesday, on a short leave.

COLONEL J. C. GILMORE, of the Tactical Board, and Mrs. Gilmore have rooms at the Buckingham, 920 15th street, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT J. S. JOWETT, 10th U. S. Cavalry, has arrived in St. Louis to conduct a squad of cavalry recruits to Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

VETERINARIAN M. J. TREACY, late of the 7th U. S. Cavalry, has been appointed to the chair of Veterinary Science, at the State University of Minnesota by the Board of Regents.

The expectation is that Col. Thomas Lincoln Casey, the senior of his grade, will be appointed Brig.-General and Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, upon the retirement of Gen. Duane, June 30.

MR. HENRY VILLARD writes confirming the statement that he is about to undertake an expedition to the South Pole. Dr. Neumayer, director of the Deutsche Seewarte, of Hamburg, will co-operate with him.

The following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: Capt. Cullen Bryant, Ord.; Chaplain John Vaughan Lewis; 1st Lt. Jas. L. Lusk, Engr.; 2d Lt. L. D. Greene, 7th Inf.; 1st Lt. H. L. Scott, 7th Cav.; Col. C. Sutherland, Med. Dept.

MR. BATE, from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, May 31, reported a resolution that the claim of W. J. Moberly, late 1st lieutenant, 4th U. S. Cav., for \$776.95, alleged to have been erroneously withheld from his salary as lieutenant aforesaid, be referred to the Court of Claims.

The Vancouver Independent of May 30 says: Paymaster Canby and Major S. S. Sumner have returned from Fort Klamath.... Col. C. L. Best, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Best arrived at Vancouver Barracks Monday, to remain during the summer.... It is a matter of pride to Vancouver that of the naval class to be commissioned this year Mr. Fred N. Kress stands at the head.

It is understood that several changes in the stations of assistant adjutant generals of the Army will shortly be announced. Asst. Adjt. General Greene is one of the officers concerned. It is not known whether he will go to San Antonio, Tex., in the place of Lieut. Col. Ruggles, who is absent on a long sick leave, or as the relief to one of the other officers who are to be included in the change.

GENERAL SIR DONALD M. STEWART, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., C. I. E., and Major-General Sir John C. McNeill, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., V. C. and querry in waiting to Queen Victoria, arrived in New York on Tuesday. Neither of the English visitors brought much baggage with him, but they were both well provided with fishing outfits, their destination being the North Woods and subsequently, possibly, Canada.

CHAS. PARKER, the robber of Paymr. Bash, U. S. A., wearying of private life, attempted to burrow out of the U. S. penitentiary at Laramie recently and now pursues his peaceful avocation as second cook with a ball and chain as ornaments. Since his incarceration it has developed that Parker had not that remotest idea that he was stealing a fortune when he rode away with Maj. Bash's valise.—*Cheyenne Leader*.

GENERAL BENET has sent to the House an earnest recommendation that \$7,000 be appropriated for the erection of a frame building at the New York Arsenal, Governor's Island, for use as officers' quarters. He says the officer who is to use these quarters is at present obliged to live in New York City at great expense and inconvenience to his work on the island. The interest on the appropriation asked for is less than the amount paid for commutation of quarters.

A HANDSOME stained glass memorial window to the late President Arthur is to be placed by his friends in Trinity Church, at Lenox, Mass. One panel appears the following inscription:

IN LOVING MEMORY OF  
CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR,  
TWENTY-FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Born October 5, 1856; died November 18, 1886.  
"And finally, after this life, to attain  
everlasting joy and felicity, through  
Jesus Christ our Lord." Amen.

COMDR. WM. H. WHITING, on duty at the Navy-yard, New York, has been granted leave during the month of July.

DURING the absence of Commo. W. S. Schley, Chief of Bureau Equipment and Recruiting, from Washington, during the month of June, the duties of that bureau will be performed by Chief Constructor T. D. Wilson.

The following officers registered at the Ebbitt during the week: Paymr. Geo. H. Read, U. S. N.; Commo. W. C. Wise, U. S. N.; Paymr. J. Geo. Harris, U. S. N.; Surg. E. Kershner, U. S. N.; Asst. Engr. S. H. Leonard, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral B. Gherardi, U. S. N.; Paymr. W. W. Woodhull, U. S. N.

It is currently reported around the Navy Department that Lieut. T. B. M. Mason will shortly resume charge of the Naval Intelligence Bureau as the relief of Lieut. Raymond P. Rodgers, who, it is said, will go to sea as executive officer of one of the new ships, or perhaps as commanding officer of the dynamite cruiser.

DURING the past week the examination of the apprentice boys of the training squadron, for the Bailey gold medal, took place, and was finished on Thursday. The lucky boy was Robert C. Morrison attached to the *Porismouth*. Upon the medal will be engraved the name of the boy and his ship, and will be ready next week, when Commo. Schley will go on to Newport and present it in person to the fortunate young mariner.

LIEUTENANT J. D. J. KELLEY, U. S. N., will spend a portion of the summer at Tiverton, R. I.

COMMANDER SILAS CASEY, U. S. N., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City, on Monday.

COMMANDER W. C. WISE, U. S. N., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, early in the week.

COMMODORE W. S. SCHLEY, U. S. N., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

SURGEON G. A. BRIGHT, U. S. N., of the Norfolk Navy-yard, has sent his family to Boston for the summer.

P. A. SURG. J. H. HALL, U. S. N., of the *Monongahela*, is a recent guest at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

ASSISTANT SURGEON A. R. WESTWORTH, U. S. N., joined at Norfolk, Va., on Tuesday for duty at the Naval Hospital.

SURGEON J. C. WISE, U. S. N., on duty at the Torpedo Station at Newport, will reside for the summer at Newport, R. I.

The leave of absence granted Pay Inspector L. G. Billings, has been modified so as to include permission to leave the U. S.

NAVAL CADET R. D. TISDALE, U. S. N., is soon to be married to Miss Julia W. Merriek, of Prince George County of Maryland.

SURGEON M. L. RUTE, U. S. N., who is on a year's leave, has been elected treasurer of the National Pressed Brick Company at Washington.

PAY INSPECTOR JAMES HOY, Fleet Paymaster of the North Atlantic Squadron, is in Washington on ten days' leave. His ship, the *Richmond*, is at Annapolis.

MARY BRADFORD CROWNSHIELD, wife of Comdr. Crownsfield of the school ship *St. Mary's*, begins a serial in the *June Wide Awake*—"Plucky Smalls: His Story," a tale of two "wharf rats" and a U. S. Training Ship.

LIEUTENANT JOHN H. MOORE, recently returned from China, arrived in Washington on Wednesday. Lieut. Moore is one of the most active men in the service and accessions to the Navy Mutual Aid Royal Arcanum, Naval Institute, and other kindred organizations of which he is a most enthusiastic member, may be looked for from this time on.

The following officers registered at the Navy Department for the week ending June 8: Pay Director John S. Cunningham, Lieut. B. S. Richards, Capt. E. O. Matthews, Pay Insp. James Hoy, Capt. Jos. Fyffe, Oscar F. Stanton and Edward E. Potter, Ensign N. J. L. T. Halpine, Commos. W. P. McCann and A. E. K. Benham, Capt. F. M. Ramsey, Lt. W. H. Reeder, Surg. M. H. Simons, Lieut. W. H. Driggs, Comdr. J. J. Read, Naval Cadet C. C. Billings, Lt. Comdr. Frank Courtis, Lieut. John H. Moore, Ensign J. H. Gibbons, Lieut. A. C. Dillingham, Paymr. John H. Carmody, Ensign P. W. Hourigan, Comdr. W. C. Wise.

ON Thursday of last week a red flag was hung out of ex Secretary Robeson's house in Washington, and a man with a big bell paraded up and down the street in front of it to announce an auction, according to the primitive custom of that city. The house was bought by Mr. Kurtz Johnson for \$60,000. Robeson always claimed that the house alone cost him only \$28,000—a remarkable thing, considering its size and splendor. Mr. Andrew McCreery, of McCreery Brothers, offered him \$92,000 for it five years ago. Robeson declined to sell at that figure. Afterward he offered it to Mr. McCreery for \$75,000, but Mr. McCreery wasn't agreeable.

MAYOR LATROBE, of Baltimore, received a few days ago the following letter from Thos. G. Downey, Pay Department, U. S. ship *Vandalia*, from Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, dated May 9, 1888: "Affairs here are very quiet. The King and Queen are absent. May 29 the legislative body of the Hawaiian Islands convenes, and some lively times are expected. The great liquor conspiracy case has ended, and a fine of \$200 imposed instead of incarceration. You are aware of the great revolution here last year, when the King was forced to sign the new Constitution. I am very fond of the King. He socially is a very good fellow. He is on the square. I hope you and your family are well, and your reign of government is prosperous."

MRS. MCGREY evidently has a poor opinion of the Navy, for she has written to the Brooklyn Charities Commissioners asking for their influence in procuring her husband's discharge from the Service. "I am the wife of James McGrey," she writes, "a fireman, serving on board the U. S. steamer *Boston*, lying at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn. I have two children. The money I receive from my husband's pay does not furnish the necessities of life for the proper support of myself and children, being but \$16 per month. My husband is a locomotive engineer by profession, and by me securing his discharge from the Navy it would prevent his family from becoming destitute and chargeable to the county. My husband has a promise of constant work providing he gets his discharge. I have already applied and laid my destitute state before the captain of the vessel, but he has refused to sanction my urgent appeal. The question naturally arises, 'Why did he enlist?'"

THE Louisville Courier-Journal, discounting the result of the forthcoming Presidential election, says: "When President Cleveland is inaugurated for his second term, he will, in all probability, be compelled to select at least two members of his Cabinet. He will certainly have to select one. It is stated upon the most reliable authority that Secretary Whitney has positively said that he will serve as Secretary of the Navy no longer than the 4th of March next. His health will not permit him to do so. It will be remembered that he was pretty badly broken down last summer by the strain upon him, and had to take a long time off to recuperate. It is certain, as stated, that Mr. Cleveland will have to make at least one Cabinet change. Attorney General Garland does not hesitate to say that he will retire after the 4th of March next. And not only that, but that he will retire from politics altogether and take up the practice of law at his home in Arkansas." The Boston Budget confirms this statement.

COMMANDER W. C. WISE, U. S. N., who has been waiting orders at Eastville, Va., was in Washington this week. He has been ordered to command the *Juntata* on the Asiatic Station.

THE Secretary of the Navy has further attested his high appreciation of the business qualifications of Col. Wm. B. Remy, of the Marine Corps, by obtaining his reappointment for another term of four years as Judge Advocate General of the Navy. This is truly a handsome though just acknowledgment of his past administration of the office and is to be the more appreciated in view of the fact that it is his third term. Col. Remy, during the administration of Secretary Whitney, has increased the importance of his office to such a degree that his services are looked upon by the Secretary as almost indispensable. The name of the office does not indicate all its duties, for it has absorbed the larger portion of the correspondence that comes to the Department relating not only to the personnel but to the new vessels of the Navy. That Col. Remy is appreciated outside of the Department is evidenced from the promptness with which his nomination was confirmed. It was sent to the Senate one day and confirmed the next, an almost unprecedented act in connection with Navy appointments, except during the closing days of session.

ENSIGNS W. L. CAPPS, C. H. HEWES and Asst. Engr. W. J. Baxter were this week appointed Assistant Naval Constructors to rank from June 6. These young men are at present undergoing an advanced course in Naval Architecture in Glasgow, where they were sent with their present appointments in view. Four other young officers are being educated for a similar purpose, two of which were appointed to the Construction Corps some time ago. These two—D. W. Taylor and S. W. Armistead—will complete their course in October next and will immediately enter upon the duties of their position. Two of the final graduates of this year's class will enter the Royal Naval College in their stead. The following is a list of the officers now undergoing instruction abroad: Asst. Naval Constructor D. W. Taylor, Royal Naval College, Greenwich, time expires by limitation, Oct. 1, 1888; Asst. Naval Constructor S. W. Armistead, Royal Naval College, Greenwich, time expires Oct. 1, 1888; Ensign W. L. Capps and C. H. Hewes, University of Glasgow, time expires by limitation, Oct. 1, 1889; Asst. Engr. W. J. Baxter, Shipbuilding Establishment of Messrs. Napier, Glasgow, time expires by limitation, Oct. 1, 1891; Ensign G. W. Street, Ecole Polytechnique, Paris, time expires by limitation, Aug. 15, 1891; Cadet Engineer Lloyd Bankson, Ecole Polytechnique, Paris, time expires by limitation, Aug. 27, 1891.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

It is not for the writer to attempt to pronounce a fitting eulogy upon Gen. John H. King, who recently died in Washington. But we feel and know that as a colonel of a regiment, as a commanding officer, we shall rarely see his like again. Calm and dignified, he commanded with kindness, firmness, and consideration. To say that he was without fear and above reproach is but to voice the attributes of the true soldier, which he was in every sense. He was charitable in act and thought, and the deserving poor were never turned away hungry from his threshold. His charities were without display. In suffering and distress, in sorrow and trouble, his great and generous heart responded to the lightest touch. In all his life he was without guile as far as man can be. With an unerring sense of duty, and with a consideration that reached out to the humblest of his command, he was in every walk of life a man worthy of the devotion and affection of all with whom he was brought in contact. Time is said to blunt the sense of gratitude, but while memory shall last the nobility of his character will be treasured, and he will be revered as one who, in the possession of virtues that go to make up the officer and the gentleman, had but few peers in the Army—old or new.

#### NINTH INFANTRY.

THE death is announced in Wilmington, N. C., of Mrs. Frances Fielding Gwathmey, the nearest surviving relative of George Washington, her father, Howell Lewis, being the son of a sister of Washington. She was the mother of twelve children, three of whom survive her—Mrs. Emile, of Wilmington, N. C.; Mrs. Andrew Reid, of Baltimore, and Mr. A. B. Gwathmey, of New York.

MR. JACOB HEMMICK, who died in Baltimore June 4, aged 93, served in the war of 1812 under General Scott, and participated in the battle of Lundy's Lane, where he was captured and confined in Dartmouth prison. Three of his sons served in the Mexican war, one dying at Vera Cruz. Another accompanied General Walker on his expedition to Nicaragua, where he died.

MISS ALICE FISHER, head nurse in the Philadelphia Hospital, who died on Sunday last, was the daughter of the Rev. George Fisher, of the British Navy, and had devoted many years to hospital work in Great Britain. Many reforms in hospital management were originated by her, and she enjoyed the highest esteem of a large circle of friends.

MRS. VIRGINIA WILKINSON WILDE, wife of Major William C. Wilde, who died at New Orleans, June 3, was a granddaughter of Gen. James Wilkinson, U. S. A., who succeeded Washington in the command of the Army in 1800. Mrs. Wilde possessed literary ability in a high degree, and was a regular contributor to magazines.

THOMAS McELRATH, for many years partner of Horace Greely in the publication of the New York Tribune, and otherwise prominent, died June 6. He was the father of Thompson P. McElrath, formerly Captain of the 5th U. S. Artillery, and now, we believe, editor of the *Yellowstone Journal*, Miles City, Montana.

THE funeral of the late General Birge, whose death at the Gedney House, New York, was largely reported last week, took place June 2, as 19th Army attended by former comrades also among those Corps. General Sherman was present.

GENERAL WM. L. AYER, who died, June 6, at Stoughton, Mass., served with distinction during



the war as Colonel of the 11th Michigan Infantry, receiving the brevets of Brigadier and Major-General for gallantry. He lost a leg at Stone River.

MRS. FLORA A. REMINGTON, of Cazenovia, N. Y., who died at San Francisco June 1, was a daughter of Benjamin Carver, late of Chicago, and was the widow of Samuel Remington, the well-known manufacturer of arms at Ilion, N. Y.

MRS. HENRIETTA GOLDBERGLAUGHLIN, widow of Augustus McLaughlin, formerly lieutenant U. S. Navy, died last week in Baltimore. Lieut. McLaughlin resigned in 1861 and died several years ago.

We regret to learn that Mrs. Jennie E. Nichols, wife of Captain F. C. Nichols, U. S. Army, retired, died May 23, 1888, at San Diego, Cal., of cancer of the abdomen.

MRS. DANIEL R. CASE died suddenly June 6 at the residence of her father-in-law, Rear Admiral A. L. Case, U. S. N., at Newport, R. I.

JOSEPH MICKLEY, a veteran of the War of 1812, died June 2 at Whitehall, Pa., aged 95.

#### THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

The Secretary of War has transmitted to the Senate the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, for an appropriation of \$275,000 to construct a temporary dam at Rock Island where the arsenal dam was destroyed by the recent floods of the Mississippi River.

In the House, May 28, Mr. Whitthorne submitted a resolution that there be printed and bound in cloth at the Government Printing Office, and including illustrations and maps, 3,000 copies of the report of Lieut. Charles C. Rogers, U. S. N., on the Panama Canal.

The Senate, in considering measures upon the calendar June 4, reached and passed the following bills relating to the Army and Navy: S. 1169, To reimburse Comdr. George M. Bache, U. S. N., retired, for losses incurred by sinking of gunboat *Cincinnati*, in amount \$1,500; S. 653, Defining the positions and increasing salaries of assistant naval astronomers; S. 1100, Creating a temporary additional retired list for the retirement of the 80 odd officers who have been or who may be recommended by retiring boards before Jan. 1 next; S. 1914, To pay the widow of Alfred Hopkins, late Captain, U. S. N., \$3,150, being amount of back pay due her husband; S. 1660, To retire Wm. W. Averell with the rank of captain; H. R. 2972, To place Alfred Pleasanton on the retired list with the rank of major. The above bill as it passed the House provided for his retirement with the rank of colonel.

With the absence of many members and Senators from Washington, some attending to political matters and others the graduating exercises at West Point and Annapolis, very little work has been accomplished by the Service committees this week. The Senate Military Committee is the only one of the four committees that held a session at all. The fact is committee work is now about over for this session. The House Naval Committee will find it necessary to hold several sessions yet to consider the Naval Appropriation bill, but it is not likely that any of the other committees will hold many more sessions. The calendars are already overcrowded with measures that cannot possibly be reached before the session closes, so that all time spent in adding bills to it will be so much labor lost. Of the four committees, the House Military Committee has been by far the most industrious, nearly 600 measures, private and public, having been acted upon in one way or another. The Senate Military Committee has also accomplished a good deal of work, but the two Naval Committees have made a very poor record this year.

Senate Bill 2925, relating to the appointment of Naval Academy graduates was passed by the Senate June 6. This bill provides that the number of appointments of graduates to positions in the Navy shall not be less than 20-15 to the line, 4 to Engineer Corps and 1 to the Marine Corps—and the appointees shall be admitted to the Academy only between the ages of 16 and 22 years.

One hundred and sixteen private pension bills were passed by the Senate June 6. Among them were measures increasing the pensions of the widows of Major-General Thomas Kirby Smith, to \$75; of Major-General Heintzelman, to \$100; of Brig.-Gen. Schimmelfennig, to \$50, and of Commo. Truxtun, to \$50.

The Senate Military Committee at its meeting this week adopted a favorable report on the bill, S. 2209, increasing the efficiency of the Inspr.-General's Department, by adding four new majors and granting to each officer of the Department, when on duty, one civilian clerk and one civilian messenger. A favorable report was also made on the bill to appoint Wm. F. Smith, late major-general of volunteers, a major on the retired list. The nomination of 1st Lieut. Michler to be captain in the 5th Cavalry was also acted upon favorably.

Estimates were transmitted to the House this week from the Secretary of War for an appropriation for the construction of barracks at Fort Snelling, Minn., in accordance with the recommendations of the Lieutenant-General, and for the construction of officers' quarters at Rock Island Arsenal, as recommended by the Chief of Ordnance.

The Naval Appropriation bill as far as agreed upon by the sub-committee contains an item of \$125,000 for providing the Mare Island Navy-yard with additional tools for the construction of new ships and a somewhat smaller amount for new tools for the New York and Norfolk Navy-yards. The only parts of the bill not yet agreed upon are the sections for increase of the Navy, the Naval Academy and Marine Corps.

#### FORT BUFORD, D. T.

The Kansas City Times has these notes:

Lieut. Backus, 1st Cav., is again in command of his troop. A universal satisfaction prevails as to the result of the verdict in his recent Court-martial.

Everybody that wears the blue is busy nowadays drilling, target practice, and in fact everything pertaining to a soldier's duty.

Farrier Yocum, Troop C, 7th Cav., during the past season, has had 25 sick horses, many seriously, under his treatment and has successfully brought all through but one, and that one was beyond all human skill.

#### IRVIN McDOWELL.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., in an eloquent address, at San Francisco, on Memorial Day, paid a high tribute to the memory of the late Major-General Irvin McDowell, U. S. A. He said: "He gave to his profession a healthful manhood, free from vices, a cultured mind of a high order, replete with all that a thoughtful, studious habit could bring to it. Earliest in the field, manly and strong, the very right arm of General Scott—who could the President better have chosen than McDowell. Defeated! What of it? His soul did not flinch; his proud crest was not lowered. He delivered his blow. He delivered many blows. They were always for his country; for right; for justice; for mercy. A nation is fortunate to have had men, strong, true, pure, loyal men like McDowell. It is fortunate to have ever at hand men who can bear vituperation, slander and hatred without flinching. Shame on us, comrades, to get so absorbed with the prodigals who do not confess the husks that they did eat, so absorbed as to forget the elder brothers, who were always staunch and true. Let the name of Irvin McDowell be kept green!"

#### U. S. NAVAL FORCE ON ASIATIC STATION.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS, CORRECTED TO MAY 21, 1888.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler; Chief of Staff, Capt. Byron Wilson; Personal Staff, Lieut. Clifford H. West, flag secretary; W. H. H. Southerland, flag lieutenant. General Staff, Medical Insp. G. S. Beardsley, fleet surgeon; Chief Engr. S. L. P. Ayres, fleet engineer; Pay Insp. J. E. Tolfree, fleet paymaster; Capt. D. P. Manning, fleet marine officer.

Flagship *Brooklyn*.—Capt. Byron Wilson, commanding; Lieut.-Comdr. Thos. Perry, Lieut. E. D. F. Heald, C. J. Badger, F. H. Holmes and R. T. Walling; Ensign J. A. Hoogewerf, Medical Insp. G. S. Beardsley, P. A. Surg. P. A. Lovering, Pay Insp. J. E. Tolfree, Chief Engr. S. L. P. Ayres, C. A. Engr. R. G. Denig, Asst. Engrs. W. F. C. Hasson and C. A. E. King, Capt. of Marines D. P. Manning, 1st Lieut. of Marines S. L. Jackson, Boatswain E. Bonnell, Gunner J. J. Walsh, Carpenter Gould Northrup, Sailmaker T. B. White, Pay Clerk C. Blake, Pay Clerk (fleet) J. W. Mathews.

*Omaha*.—Capt. Frederick V. McNair, commanding; Lieut.-Comdr. Wm. W. Reisinger, Lieut. James M. Miller, Jos. B. Murdock, Charles A. Foster, John M. Bowyer and Henry Murphree, Ensigns Simon Cook, Maurine Rodman, P. A. Surg. H. E. Ames, Asst. Surg. O. D. Norton, Paymr. J. B. Hedfield, P. A. Engr. J. Pemberton, Cadet Engr. R. Stewart, Jr.

*Marion*.—Comdr. N. Mayo Iyer, commanding; Lieut.-Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins, Lieut. Chas. F. Emmerich, Downs L. Wilson, James C. Gilmore and Wm. S. Hogg; Ensigns Wm. G. Miller and Glenide Tarbox; Naval Cadets Wm. G. McMillan, Archibald H. Seales, Frank M. Russell and Frank S. Paul; Asst. Surg. Asst. Surg. Louis W. Atlee, Paymr. John Macmahon, Chief Engr. James Butterworth, P. A. Engr. Robert D. Taylor, Cadet Engr. Wm. S. Smith, 1st Lieut. of Marines Leroy C. Webster, Boatswain J. J. Glynn, Carpenter Henry Davis.

*Essex*.—Comdr. T. F. Jewell, commanding; Lieut.-Comdr. G. A. Ricknell, Lieut. C. D. Galloway, A. F. Fechteler, Ensigns H. C. Poundstone, W. B. Hoggatt and F. L. Loomis, Surg. J. A. Hawke, P. A. Paymr. H. R. Smith, Chief Engr. G. W. Stivers, P. A. Engr. H. Herwig, Cadet Engr. D. C. Redgrave, 1st Lieut. of Marines R. D. Wainwright, Pay Clerk M. D. Darrell.

*Palos*.—Lieut.-Comdr. J. E. Craig, commanding; Lieut. T. S. Phelps, Ensigns F. M. Bostwick and W. R. Shoemaker, P. A. Surgeon P. Leach, Asst. Paymr. J. S. Phillips, P. A. Engr. J. K. Barton.

*Junata*.—Lieut.-Comdr. W. T. Burwell, commanding; Lieut. N. H. Barnes, Wm. M. Wood and N. R. Usher, Ensigns T. S. Rodgers, H. George and F. L. Chapin, Surgeon R. A. Marmon, Asst. Surg. F. N. Ogden, P. A. Paymr. J. K. Stanton, Chief Engineer L. R. McNary, P. A. Engineer J. P. S. Lawrence, Asst. Engr. W. C. Herbert, Cadet Engr. A. Moritz, 1st Lieut. of Marines S. W. Quackenbush, Pay Clerk S. Spriggs.

Naval Hospital, Yokohama.—Surg. Daniel McMurtrie, in charge; P. A. Surgeon C. H. H. Hall, P. A. Paymr. Mitchell C. McDonald.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### U. S. S. ESSEX.

Kobe, Japan, April 24, 1888.

INFORMATION has been received here that the Occidental and Oriental Company's steamer *San Pablo* was lost off Turnabout while on the voyage to Hongkong. The passengers, treasure and mails were saved.

There was a rather considerable disturbance last evening in the neighborhood of the harbor (landing for boats) between a number of Russian sailors, belonging to the Russian gunboat *Hayashiki*, and the Japanese police. Several of the latter were severely handled, and we believe some of the sailors drew their knives. It is to be hoped these proceedings are not a sample of what may be expected while this Russian man of war remains here, for the vessel only arrived on Friday, and before last evening there was an uneasy disturbance. If the crew of this vessel desire an example worthy of imitation, they will find one in the crew of the U. S. S. *Essex*, who have been here some time, and have behaved in a manner reflecting credit upon themselves, their officers and the service to which they belong.

We have given two minstrel performances here, and the papers are very high in their praise of the entertainment. The first, which was given on Washington's Birthday eve, was complimentary. Then the residents requested another performance for the benefit of the International Hospital and Seamen's Mission. The last performance, so the press and public say, surpassed anything seen here in many a day. The proceeds amounted to \$305. The *Brooklyn* is expected about April 30. The *Junata* sailed a week ago for Shanghai, to take the U. S. Minister around China; the *Palos* is at Chemulpo, Corea, *Monocacy* at Yokohama, and ourselves here. Our repairs are finished, and the ship is waiting for her flagship. Kobe will long be remembered by all on board for a long time, as the people are very kind and courteous. The health of all on board is excellent.

#### CLAIMS OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

The following claims of naval officers were passed upon by the 3d Committee of the Treasury during the past week and will shortly be certified to Congress for appropriation:

*Baker Decision*.—Lieut.-Comdr. E. B. Thomas, \$748; Lieut. R. E. Carmody, \$143.26; H. F. Fickbohm, \$487.13; W. H. Turner, \$844.94; F. T. Bowles, \$374.79; A. G. Berry, \$434.88; F. M. Wise, \$143.26.

*Mullan Decision*.—Lieut. T. D. Griffin, \$673.42; Med. Director J. J. Turner, \$6,078.30; Comdr. Wm. B. Bridgman, \$12.49; Comdr. E. P. Lamberton, \$86.84; Lieut. Albert Cleaves, \$307.96; Medical Director F. J. Horwitz, \$7,068.33; Lieut.-Comdr. C. S. Sperry, \$943.26; Asst. Paymr. A. H. Stavey, \$816.18; Lieut. Wm. F. Fullam, \$146.85.

*Miscellaneous*.—Med. Director James C. Palmer, (deceased), \$2,508.94; Charles W. Kennedy, (deceased), \$546; Sergt. Albert Courey, U. S. M. C., \$39.00; Lieut.-Comdr. G. D. B. Glidden, (deceased), \$358.54.

#### REVENUE MARINE.

May 21.—2d Lieut. D. P. Foley, detached from the *Dallas* and ordered to the bark *Chase* for the summer cruise.

May 27.—1st Lieut. H. B. Rogers, detached from the *Dallas* and ordered to the bark *Chase* for the summer cruise.

May 27.—2d Lieut. John H. Little, ordered to temporary duty on the *Dallas*; 2d Lieut. W. H. Cushing, to the *Ewing*; 2d Lieut. Geo. H. Doty, to duty on the lakes; 2d Lieut. C. D. Kennedy, resigned, to take effect May 31. He is at present in New Bedford attending the bedside of his father who is very ill.

The following 1st Lieutenants have been ordered to examination for promotion: Thos. S. Smyth, Joseph W. Condon, James H. Rogers, Horatio D. Smith, Washington C. Coulson, Robt. Barstow and Thos. Mason.

Cadets Smith and Carden, of the graduating class of 1888, have finished their examination and are now awaiting orders. Cadets W. Y. E. Jacobs, F. H. Ueberroth, S. M. Landrey and Andrew Johnson Henderson, of the class of 1887, have completed their examination for promotion. Cadet Landrey has been ordered to the *Chase*. Cadet Ueberroth has returned to the *Dexter*.

The following cadets have been admitted to the Revenue Marine Service, and have been ordered to the bark *Chase*: H. L. Thompson, W. H. O. Hay, C. J. Culver, J. H. Scott, Geo. C. Carmine, Chester M. White and Geo. F. Silva. The bark *Chase* is expected to sail from New Bedford, Mass., Saturday, June 2, in tow of revenue steamer *Dexter* for Lisbon, Portugal, touching, if the passage permits, at the Madeira and Azores Islands. It is expected that she will be gone three months, and on her return will spend some time in Gardiner's Bay for the purpose of affording the cadets practical experience in seamanship. The *Chase's* officers are: Captain, D. B. Hodgson; 1st Lieutenant, J. M. Sims; executive officer, 2d Lt. D. P. Foley; navigating officer, 3d Lt. J. C. Cantwell; passed cadet, S. M. Landrey, and surgeon, S. M. Magruder. Mails for *Chase* should be sent to Lisbon, Portugal, care American Consul, U. S., to June 16, and then to St. Michaels, Azores, until July 1.

The following is the record of the revenue steamer *Dallas* for the four months of winter cruising ending March 31, 1888: Underway, 92; miles cruised, 1,530; vessels boarded, 530; vessels spoken, 49; vessels assisted, 129. The officers and crew of the revenue steamer *Dallas* have received the thanks of the Governor and Council of the State of Maine for valuable services rendered in saving life and property during the past season.

The revenue steamer *Woodbury* is undergoing her spring overhauling at Bucksport on the Penobscot.

The examination of the 1st Lieutenants in the Revenue Marine Service for promotion has been concluded and the various officers have returned to their stations. The result will not be made known for several weeks.

2d Lieut. John L. Davis detached from the steamer *Ewing* and ordered to the *Bibb* at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

1st Asst. Engr. D. Mac French assigned to duty on the *Perry* at Erie, Pa.

#### Names and Stations of Revenue Cutters.

*Alert*, 2d Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, Elizabeth City, N. C.  
*Beor*, Capt. M. A. Healy, on cruise in Alaska.  
*Bibb*, Capt. J. C. Constable, Oswego, N. Y.  
*Boudwell*, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comdg, Savannah, Ga.  
*Chase*, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, comdg, on practice cruise.  
*Colfax*, Capt. J. B. Moore, comdg, Wilmington, N. C.  
*Corbin*, Capt. C. L. Hooper, San Francisco.  
*Crawford*, Capt. L. M. Keene, comdg, Key West, Fla.  
*Caze*, 1st Lieut. W. C. Coulson, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.  
*Chandler*, 1st Lieut. H. D. Smith, comdg, New York.  
*Decker*, Capt. J. A. Slamm, comdg, Portland, Me.  
*Dexter*, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg, Newport, R. I.  
*Dix*, Capt. H. T. Blake, comdg, Galveston, Texas.  
*Discover*, Engineer C. F. Dyce, Savannah, Ga.  
*Ewing*, Capt. T. W. Lay, comdg, Baltimore, Md.  
*Fessenden*, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg, Detroit, Mich.  
*Forward*, Capt. M. L. Phillips, comdg, en route to Baltimore, Md.  
*Gavin*, Capt. C. A. Abbey, comdg, Boston, Mass.  
*Grant*, Capt. A. H. Davis, comdg, New York.  
*Guthrie*, Lt. Robt. Barstow, comdg, Baltimore, Md.  
*Hamilton*, Capt. Eric Gabrielson, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.  
*Hamlin*, Lieut. J. W. Congdon, comdg, Boston, Mass.  
*Hartley*, 2d Lt. T. W. Benham, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.  
*Hawley*, 2d Lieut. O. D. Myrick, Mobile, Ala.  
*Johnson*, Capt. J. G. Baker, comdg, Milwaukee, Wis.  
*Ketchikan*, Capt. J. A. Mitchell, comdg, Charleston, S. C.  
*McLane*, out of commission.  
*Manhattan*, Capt. D. F. Tozier, comdg, New York.  
*Penrose*, 2d Lieut. Jno. Morissey, comdg, Galveston, Tex.  
*Perry*, Capt. J. A. Henriques, comdg, Erie, Pa.  
*Report*, out of commission.  
*Rush*, Capt. L. G. Shepard, San Francisco, Cal.  
*Stevens*, Lt. W. H. Hand, comdg, New Bern, N. C.  
*Second*, Capt. J. A. Slamm, comdg, Shieldsborough, Mass.  
*P. O. address*: Bay St. Louis, Miss.  
*Search*, 2d Asst. Eng. Willits Pedrick, in charge, Balt., Md.  
*Saville*, out of commission.  
*Vanderbilt*, 1st Lieut. C. F. Shoemaker, in charge, Centre Moriches, L. I.  
*Woodbury*, Capt. A. A. Fenger, comdg, Eastport, Me.  
*Wolcott*, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg, Fort Townsend.  
*Washington*, Lieut. T. S. Smyth, comdg, New York.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### DECORATION DAY IN CHICAGO.

A PERFECT day—clear, cool and bright. The G. A. R. posts turned out early and carried flowers and flags to the various cemeteries—Rose Hill, Graceland, Calvary and Oakwoods. At the latter place the graves of 6,000 Confederate soldiers were also strewn with flowers. The graves of the lately executed Anarchists at Waldheim Cemetery were not forgotten. Their relatives covered them with flowers and blood red streamers, but not the Stars and Stripes. The feature of the day was the afternoon procession. Over 5,000 men in line were reviewed by Gov. Oglesby, Gen. Crook and staff in full uniform and other distinguished gentlemen, from the balcony of the Exposition building, just across from the Army Headquarters. The police and fire departments made a good showing. The 1st and 2d Regts., I. N. G., had about 1,500 men in line and their "company front" in passing the review stand was perfect. The Light Horse Squadron and 1st Cavalry, I. N. G., also received much applause. Following came the Chicago courtesies and many other zouave and cadet companies, also the old war veterans with their tattered battleflags. Gen. Crook expressed himself as much pleased with the parade, after which the 1st Regt. gave a dress parade on the beautiful lawn of the Lake Park.

On Wednesday at 5.30 P. M. Ensign Clarence S. Williams, (son of Mr. O. B. Williams, of Springfield, O.), was married to Miss Anna Miller, at the house of Mr. J. Wells Champney, in Deerfield, Mass. In 1893 his great grandfather, in the same house, so though both the Ensign and his bride are from Springfield, O., it seemed very fitting that the ceremony should be held where it was. The bride's father, Dr. Miller, and the mother of the groom, came from Ohio to be present at the wedding. Capt. Ephraim Williams, U. S. Army, (retired), was also present with other relatives.

MARSHAL EDMOND LEBEUF, the man to whom the French people attributed, next to Napoleon, the disasters of the France-Prussian war, because it was undertaken on his assurance to the Emperor that France was amply prepared for it in military resources, died in Paris June 7, in the 79th year of his age.



## THE 112TH ARTICLE OF WAR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your comments upon my interpretation of the opinion of the Hon. Secretary of War as to the proper construction of the 112th Article of War, you attempt to prove: 1st. That my interpretation limits the decision to "one case under the general proposition," and

3d. That the "military convict" who was "pardoned out" of the Oregon penitentiary was not a "civilian."

In regard to your first proposition, I will say that my interpretation limits the conclusion which the Secretary of War reached to the class of cases to which, in my opinion, it was intended to apply. In other words, a broader decision than is necessary should not be imputed to him.

In regard to your second proposition I will say that the authorities are unanimously against you.

I have carefully considered your arguments and without asking space to reply to them in detail, will remark that I am still of the opinion, with due deference to the opinion of the Secretary of War, if I have misinterpreted it, that his conclusion respecting the power of a department commander to remit the unexecuted punishment of a "military convict" serving punishment in a State penitentiary, should properly and only, under the law, result from the fact that such "military convict" is "a civilian sentenced to imprisonment for a crime under the laws of the United States and confined in a penitentiary under sentence."

You say that "this leaves the real question in issue as unsettled as ever." Without stopping to inquire what you consider the "real question in issue," it may be remarked from your argument that you are of the opinion that if the punishment cannot be "pardoned or mitigated" in one class of cases by the military authorities after the findings and sentences are approved, it cannot be done in any case.

This conclusion logically results from the assumption that the power to pardon vested in the President is a limitation upon the power conferred by the 112th Article of War. My contention is that this assumption is not a necessary premise to the conclusion which the Secretary of War reached in the case brought before him by General Gibbon and is in fact untrue.

The 104th Article of War requires that the whole proceedings of a court-martial shall be approved by the officer ordering the court or by the officer commanding for the time being; and Article 109 prescribes that all sentences of a court-martial may be confirmed and carried into execution by the same officers unless it is otherwise prescribed in the articles of war.

Under these two articles, the proper officer acts judicially, and with reference to the punishment adjudged, where he has the power of confirmation, he must exercise a judicial discretion. He can not increase the punishment, but if, in his opinion, not necessarily based upon what appears in the record, it is too severe, it would be his duty and right to disapprove so much of the punishment as appears to him to be in excess of what is required. Furthermore, when the proceedings have been lawful in every respect, may he not, in the exercise of a lawful discretion, under the 109th Article, withhold his confirmation, formally disapprove the sentence? In other words, may he not, at the time the findings are before him, in effect, "pardon or mitigate" the punishment adjudged without invoking the power conferred by the 112th Article of War?

It will be observed that Article 109 reads: all sentences of a court martial may be confirmed and carried into execution by the officer ordering the court, etc. Could this article fairly be construed to extend the discretion of the proper officer to the sentence pending its execution upon a soldier? It would seem in keeping with the military system and within the Constitutional power of Congress to make rules for the government and regulation of the land forces, that every officer who is authorized to order a General Court-martial may be required by law to determine, in the exercise of a sound discretion, whether the whole of the punishment, in the case of a soldier or officer serving punishment within his command, under sentence of a General Court-martial, should be executed. And it would further seem that a similar duty might be required of every officer commanding a regiment or garrison, with reference to soldiers serving punishment under sentence of regimental or garrison Courts-martial. Is it, however, necessary to determine whether the 109th Article of War imposes such a duty upon the officers just named? Does not the 112th Article settle the question by imposing in plain terms this very duty? It is submitted that there can be no objection on Constitutional grounds, to this interpretation of the 112th Article of War. If Congress can authorize the officers named in that article to pardon punishments at the time the findings of Courts-martial are before them, why cannot it authorize them to remit unexecuted punishments in the cases of officers and soldiers serving punishment under sentence of Courts-martial, within their commands? The above is intended more as a continuation of the general discussion of the 112th Article of War than as a direct reply to what you said upon the subject in your paper of the 19th of May.

## GETTYSBURG.

The Gen. G. K. Warren bronze monument, to be erected at Gettysburg, will have the following inscription:

Led to this spot by his military sagacity on July 2, 1863, Gen. G. K. Warren, then Chief Engineer of the Army of the Potomac, detected Gen. Hood's flanking movement and by promptly assuming the responsibility of ordering troops to this place saved the key of the Union position. This statue is erected under the auspices of the veteran organization of the old regiment, the 5th New York Volunteers (Duryee's Zouaves), in memory of their beloved commander.

The boulder selected for the pedestal is near the spot on Little Round Top, where Gen. Warren stood when he detected Hood's troops.

At a meeting of veterans, both blue and gray, held at Atlanta, June 5, presided over by Gov. Gordon, it was decided that the veterans of Georgia, without distinction of which side they fought on accept the invitation of the Army of the Potomac to participate in the Gettysburg reunion in July. The famous Gate City Guard of Atlanta will act as escort.

## THE NAVAL PRIZE ESSAY.

A MEETING of the Newport, R. I., Branch of the U. S. Naval Institute was held at the Torpedo Station June 1 for the discussion of Lieut.-Comdr. Relinger's prize essay on "Torpedoes." Professor C. E. Munroe called the meeting to order and, in the absence of Comdr. Goodrich, Comdr. Nelson presided. The essay was discussed by Comdr. White and Lieuts. Holman, Belknap, Hutchins and Barstow, and in a paper prepared by Comdr. Sumner.

Lieut. Holman objected to the prominence given by the essayist to the torpedo as compared to the gun and ram as a weapon of war. He believed that the high power gun had not yet reached its perfection, but was even now superior to the torpedo. Objections were also made to the heavy armored torpedo boats as proposed. He deprecated the organization of a distinct torpedo corps, and especially the exclusion of Naval officers from that corps and the admission of a semi-civilian force, which must necessarily be unskilled in the arts of torpedo manufacture and use. Lieut. Hutchins questioned the ability of ships to illuminate by electric lights under water a sufficient radius to protect the vessel from attacks by submarine torpedo boats.

Lieut. Belknap doubted the conclusions of the essayist regarding the results of firing by guns and by torpedoes. He thought the experiments on which these conclusions were based had not been on equal conditions and that the results of gun practice on fixed targets and at fixed distances would show the reverse of what the essayist stated. Comdr. Sumner spoke of many of the objections made by Lieut. Holman, and in regard to the importance of the several weapons of warfare placed the gun first, the ram next and the torpedo last. Comdr. White objected to the formation of an independent torpedo corps and the appointment of a special officer in charge of this branch of the service. It was quite unnecessary, he said, when the Government is yearly educating men and turning them from the service for lack of business, to form a new corps from civilians. He thought the torpedo operations should be under the sole direction of the Naval officers. Comdr. Nelson, in closing the meeting, said that to divide authority was detrimental and he could agree with the essayist in the desirability of forming a new corps.

## RETIREMENTS IN THE NAVY.

## ENSIGNS.

Tawressey, 23 Jan., 1894.  
Dieffenbach, 18 Dec., 1894.  
Fenton, 29 June, 1893.  
Chase, 28 July, 1893.  
Slocum, 14 Sept., 1893.  
Miller, 31 Dec., 1893.  
Kline, 4 Jan., 1894.  
McGuinnis, 24 Sept., 1893.  
Strauss, 10 Nov., 1893.  
Stanworth, 28 July, 1893.  
Russell, 24 Nov., 1893.  
Bispham, 10 Feb., 1897.

## MEDICAL CORPS.

Shippen, 18 July, 1888.  
Peck, 10 July, 1888.  
Suddards, 27 Feb., 1889.  
Gunnell, 29 Nov., 1889.  
Tanner, 27 Feb., 1891.  
Taylor, 21 Jan., 1892.  
Hord, 3 March, 1893.  
Brown, 10 May, 1893.  
Bloodgood, 20 Aug., 1893.  
Dean, 27 May, 1895.  
Gibson, 28 Sept., 1895.  
Wales, 27 Feb., 1896.  
Gorham, 20 May, 1896.  
Kendlerberger, 2 Sept., 1896.  
Wells, 20 Jan., 1897.  
Penrose, 6 June, 1897.  
Kiddier, 23 Jan., 1898.  
Eckstein, 31 Jan., 1898.  
Bogert, 7 May, 1898.  
McMurtre, 18 June, 1898.  
Brush, 3 Nov., 1898.  
Cooke, 12 Dec., 1898.  
Rhoades, 24 Dec., 1898.  
Oberly, 7 April, 1899.  
Bright, 7 April, 1899.  
Clark, 16 April, 1899.  
DuBois, 21 Oct., 1899.  
Simon, 10 Nov., 1899.  
Hudson, 25 Dec., 1899.  
Heardley, 22 Jan., 1900.  
Flint, 7 Feb., 1900.  
Walton, 31 May, 1900.  
Bradley, 7 Aug., 1900.  
Hayl, 7 Aug., 1900.  
Woods, 24 Aug., 1900.  
Tyron, 24 Sept., 1900.  
Dreman, 10 Oct., 1900.  
White, 10 Nov., 1900.  
Cleborne, 16 Dec., 1900.  
Hoehling, 5 March, 1901.  
Spear, 12 March, 1901.  
Schofield, 28 April, 1901.  
Woolverton, 9 May, 1901.  
Krischner, 24 May, 1901.  
Ayers, 3 Nov., 1901.  
Van Ruypen, 14 Nov., 1902.  
Jones, 14 Dec., 1902.  
Parker, 20 June, 1903.  
Nash, 31 Jan., 1904.  
Winslow, 5 May, 1904.  
Simon, 3 Oct., 1904.  
Mabin, 15 Dec., 1904.  
Farwell, 5 April, 1905.  
Mackie, 31 Aug., 1905.  
Marmion, 6 Sept., 1906.  
Ross, 11 Feb., 1907.  
Nelson, 2 March, 1907.  
Roth, 9 July, 1907.  
Moore, 20 Dec., 1907.  
Bransford, 4 July, 1908.  
Aulick, 12 July, 1908.  
Waggener, 20 Oct., 1908.  
Dixon, 3 Jan., 1909.  
Fitzsimons, 27 Feb., 1909.  
Dickinson, 31 Oct., 1909.  
Streets, 30 Nov., 1909.  
Krischner, 24 Dec., 1909.  
Bradley, 3 Jan., 1910.  
Law, 7 Jan., 1910.  
Smith, 27 Jan., 1910.  
Wise, 7 Feb., 1910.  
Harmon, 5 Mar., 1910.  
Stephenson, 20 March, 1910.  
Martin, 23 Aug., 1910.  
Gaines, 3 Oct., 1910.  
Lewis, 30 Dec., 1910.  
Percy, 20 March, 1911.  
Magruder, 31 March, 1911.

Rust, 12 July, 1894.  
Evans, 27 Feb., 1895.  
Ebele, 17 Aug., 1896.  
Shindal (has failed to furnish his date of birth to the Dept.)  
Nes, 24 July, 1897.  
McCormick, 10 April, 1894.  
Torbox, 7 Feb., 1895.  
Gilmer, 21 May, 1895.  
Conant, 31 July, 1895.  
Wright, 12 July, 1897.

Gravatt, 28 June, 1911.  
Simons, 10 July, 1911.  
Dickson, 20 July, 1911.  
Whiting, 22 July, 1911.  
Celle, 27 Sept., 1911.  
Hall, 2 Feb., 1912.  
Drake, 2 April, 1912.  
Perbee, 16 April, 1912.  
Siegfried, 6 June, 1912.  
Rogers, 29 July, 1912.  
Gardner, 20 July, 1912.  
Aues, 7 Aug., 1912.  
Lippincott, 18 Sept., 1912.  
Swan, 28 Sept., 1912.  
Beyer, 28 Oct., 1912.  
Martin, 5 Dec., 1912.  
Boyd, 24 Dec., 1912.  
Persons, 28 Dec., 1912.  
Harvey, 12 Jan., 1913.  
Derr, 12 Jan., 1913.  
Byrnes, 12 Jan., 1913.  
Bertoletti, 22 Jan., 1913.  
Heeneberger, 3 Feb., 1913.  
Marsteller, 9 April, 1913.  
Norfield, 12 July, 1913.  
Lovering, 29 Sept., 1913.  
Austin, 30 Oct., 1913.  
Griffith, 11 Nov., 1913.  
Hilbert, 20 Nov., 1913.  
Crawford, 4 Feb., 1914.  
McClurg, 2 May, 1914.  
Rixey, 14 July, 1914.  
Anderson, 20 July, 1914.  
Rush, 26 Aug., 1914.  
Herndon, 15 Sept., 1914.  
Hall, 10 Oct., 1914.  
Heffenger, 13 Dec., 1914.  
Steele, 11 Jan., 1915.  
Green, 18 April, 1915.  
McCarthy, 10 May, 1915.  
Cabell, 12 May, 1915.  
Lumsden, 30 May, 1915.  
Guiteras, 22 July, 1915.  
Russell, 5 Nov., 1915.  
Baldwin, 10 Nov., 1915.  
Ashbridge, 10 July, 1916.  
Du Rose, 12 Sept., 1916.  
Deane, 16 Sept., 1916.  
Nash, 23 Nov., 1916.  
Biddle, 11 Dec., 1916.  
Rush, 18 Feb., 1917.  
Wilson, 30 June, 1917.  
Craik, 3 Nov., 1917.  
Lynch, 25 Dec., 1917.  
Diehl, 21 June, 1918.  
Curtis, 12 July, 1918.  
Gatwood, 24 May, 1919.  
Whitaker, 18 Aug., 1919.  
Scott, 10 Nov., 1919.  
Sayre, 7 Aug., 1920.  
Fitts, 19 Sept., 1920.  
Edgar, 18 Nov., 1920.  
Norton, 10 July, 1921.  
Cordeiro, 28 Sept., 1921.  
Wentworth, 19 Oct., 1921.  
Auzel, 26 Jan., 1922.  
Acheson, 6 April, 1922.  
Means, 18 May, 1922.  
Henry, 5 June, 1922.  
Baker, 2 Sept., 1922.  
Woodruff, 2 Oct., 1922.  
Hesler, 27 Jan., 1923.  
Kite, 5 Feb., 1923.  
Weber, 6 April, 1923.  
Decker, 28 Aug., 1923.  
Berryhill, 26 Oct., 1923.  
Ogden, 16 Nov., 1923.

COMMO. WALKER went to Annapolis on Thursday to attend the ceremonies at the Naval Academy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., June 6, 1888.

THE most pleasant week of the academic year has at last arrived and to say that the cadets are truly happy hardly expresses their real state of mind. Mingled with the rejoicings of the 1st class are regrets at parting with those to whom they have become attached during their four years at the Academy.

The 4th class are looking forward with pleasure to their summer here at the Academy, and have worked hard during the past month so as to be in the first conduct grade in order that they may have the full benefit of all the summer privileges. As for the 4th class it is useless to say that they are overflowing with joy, for everyone knows that the step from 4th to 3d classmen is one of the greatest in the Service. The cadets have been unusually successful with their examinations this year; no one in the 1st class, three in the 2d and some six or seven in the 3d and 4th classes being unsatisfactory.

Saturday morning the usual reception of the Board of Visitors by the battalion took place, and in the afternoon the cadets had their usual game of ball with the Johns Hopkins team of Baltimore. The old saying that "When Greek meets Greek," etc., applies admirably to any meeting between the cadets and Johns Hopkins. This time both clubs were on their mettle. Three times during the game the score was tied, the last time being the end of the ninth inning, when it stood seven to seven; on account of dress parade the cadets were unable to play longer, the game was called and the spectators withdrew with one accord saying that it was the best game played here for years. The result of this game leaves the championship between these clubs undecided, as neither have won a game this year. It is, however, an undisputed fact that in both games the cadets have outplayed their rivals in every point.

The Constellation arrived in the harbor Friday morning. Saturday morning the North Atlantic Squadron, with the exception of the *Yantic*, arrived. The arrival of the Squadron has brought a large number of visitors to the yard which added to those already here makes everything quite lively. It is said that before the end of the week we are to have a game of ball between the officers of the yard and those of the Squadron. It is expected that those cadets of the 1st class that have applied for this Squadron will go abroad immediately.

The drills thus far before the Board have been very successful. Thursday the company drill for the flag took place and as is always the case, much interest was gotten up in this drill. The manner of conducting the drill has been changed somewhat. Only one company was on the ground at one time, except those that have already drilled. The colors were presented by Miss Todd, who is visiting Lieut.-Comdr. Todd in the yard.

Amidst all the excitement and gaiety the second class are hard at work making preparations for their ball, which it is thought will be a grand success. They have begun rather earlier than usual this year in the matter of decorations.

Sunday afternoon Admiral Luce entertained a few of his friends aboard the *Richmond*, among them being Mrs. Capt. Kane, Commander and Mrs. C. L. Huntington, Mrs. Ensing, J. E. L. Holcombe, and Asst. Surg. Clement Biddle, U. S. N. Monday afternoon Paymaster and Mrs. Caswell gave a very pleasant "coming out tea" for their daughter, Miss Rosalie Caswell. Mrs. Caswell was assisted by Mrs. T. C. Walton in the reception of her guests. A large number of people from the yard and from the city attended. To announce that Mrs. Caswell was the hostess and that she had the assistance of estimable lady as Mrs. Walton. This young lady possesses rare musical abilities, and is the composer of two beautiful waltzes, one having been played at the June ball last year, and one to be played this year.

Tuesday evening Mrs. B. F. Tilley entertained a number of friends at a musical given in honor of Miss Taylor and Miss Armistead, of Virginia. All the musical talent of the yard was present. Among the pieces especially deserving mention was the Second Polonaise, by Chopin, rendered in a most charming manner by Miss Margaret Taylor, daughter of the Commodore. Mrs. C. Walton. This young lady possesses rare musical abilities, and is the composer of two beautiful waltzes, one having been played at the June ball last year, and one to be played this year.

Wednesday evening Mrs. F. J. Haeceler gave a very pleasant entertainment, from 8 to 12, to the first class.

Monday and Tuesday evenings the yard was hung with Japanese lanterns, and with the band in the band stand very pleasant promenade concerts were held. Several times during the evening the *Atlanta* threw her search light into the yard, much to the pleasure of some and discomfort of others, as it clearly lighted up the dark corners every time.

Thursday evening a promenade concert will be given by the second class, and the annual supper of the Academy graduates will be held. At this time a reception will also be tendered the first class by Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. C. Leuzo. To give a list of all the visitors to the Academy would be simply to make an enumeration of all the cadets' friends and relatives. Among those especially noticed were Mrs. Commodore Benham, Mrs. Hoff and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Norton and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Cramer and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson and family, and Miss Newcomb, daughter of Prof. Simon Newcomb.

The month roll showing the standing of the naval cadets who have just completed their final examination after a six years' course was received at the Navy Department in the early part of the week and orders were issued under date of June 5 directing them to return to their homes and await orders. The class comprises 23 members. Of these, the first 13, and probably 15, will receive commissions as ensigns. The remainder will have to be discharged with a year's pay, as provided by law. The following is the standing of the cadets as they finally passed:

1. Breed, George.	13. Jenkins, F. W.
2. Bullard, Wm. H. G.	14. Cooper, George F.
3. Edgar, Webster.	15. Hawk, George F.
4. Oman, Joseph W.	16. Johnson, Edwin Van D.
5. Andrews, Philip.	17. Witherspoon, Edward T.
6. Foust, Wm. H.	18. Lewis, Francis A.
7. Caldwell, Wm. H.	19. McMillan, John
8. Hines, H. K.	20. Billings, Cornelius C.
9. Dodd, W. L.	21. Berry, John G.
10. Ramsey, Harry E.	22. Winram, Samuel B.
11. Tisdale, Ryland D.	23. Young, David M.
12. Strite, Samuel M.	

Kress, F. N., who stood at the head of his class two years ago, did not report for final examination.

The following is the list of the present graduating class of the Naval Academy:

1. Wm. N. Vassant, Penn.	19. Ernest E. West, Ga.
2. Frank Marble, N. Y.	20. Charles F. Hughes, Maine.
3. Curtis D. Wilbur, Dak. T.	21. Albert L. Norton, Ohio.
4. Ashley H. Robertson, Ill.	22. Leroy A. Stafford, La.
5. Carlo B. Brittain, Ky.	23. Samuel J. Alken, Tenn.
6. C. C. Morgan, Miss.	24. Ed. K. Cole, N. Y.
7. Hiram B. Close, Texas.	25. Louis J. Anderson, Ga.
8. Marcus L. Miller, Mass.	26. Wm. B. Franklin, Md.
9. Geo. N. Hayward, N. Y.	27. James H. Reid, Va.
10. Oscar W. Koester, Penn.	28. Stuart W. Cramer, Ill.
11. D. W. Buswick, Mich.	29. Herman O. Stickney, Ky.
12. John F. Hubbard, N. Y.	30. Edward L. Beach, Mich.
13. John A. Lejeune, La.	31. Fred M. Bates, N. J.
14. Samuel S. Robinson, Penn.	32. Herbert G. Gates, Mich.
15. Lloyd H. Chandler, N. H.	33. Moses D. Monroe, Ky.
16. Armin Hartrath, Mich.	34. Henry A. Wiley, Texas.
17. Clarence L. A. Ingate, Ala.	35. Theodore P. Kane, N. Y.
18. Henry K. Benham, N. Y.	

MUSICIANS who are disabled, or intending to leave the service, will find it to their interest to correspond with J. W. Runkel, leader of the National Soldiers' Home Band, Milwaukee, Wis. At present there are vacancies for clarinet, solo alto and bb tenor players.



## THE ARMY.

## ARMY NOMINATIONS.

June 5, 1888.

1st Lieut. Francis Michler, regimental adjutant, to be captain, 5th Cav., May 23, 1888, vice Price, deceased.

G. O. 36, H. Q. A., June 1, 1888.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following regulation is published to the Army, and will be numbered Par. 2724 of the Regulations:

Whenever, in the opinion of commanding officers, the condition of the colors and standards in possession of regiments or of the Engineer Battalion shall have become such as to require the issue of new ones, a board of survey shall be appointed to report to the Secretary of War their condition, and make recommendations as to the necessity of furnishing new colors or standards.

Upon receipt of new colors or standards by the respective regiments or Engineer Battalion commanding officers will cause those condemned to be suitably labeled and sent to the Adjutant General of the Army for preservation and safe keeping.

By command of General Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 37, H. Q. A., June 1, 1888.

I. The following named officers are appointed Aides-de-camp on the staff of the General of the Army, with rank of colonel, to date from this day:

Major Michael V. Sheridan, asst. adjt.-general.  
Captain Sanford C. Kellogg, 5th Cavalry.  
Captain Stanhope E. Blunt, Ordnance Department.

II. In addition to his duties as Aide-de-camp, Colonel Blunt will continue to perform the duty of inspector of rifle practice at Headquarters of the Army.

By command of General Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 38, H. Q. A., June 2, 1888.

I. The contest for the Army prizes provided for in Par. 606, Blunt's "Rifle and Carbide Firing," will take place this year at Fort Niagara, New York, beginning on September 11 and will be conducted by Colonel Stanhope E. Blunt, Aide-de-camp, who will report for that purpose to the commanding general Division of the Atlantic by September 6.

II. The marksmen to compose the Army team will be selected as follows: Two from the Division of the Atlantic, six from the Division of the Missouri, and four from the Division of the Pacific, with one alternate from each division. Each division commander will select the number of marksmen above designated, and cause them to report to the commanding officer Fort Niagara, New York, on September 6.

III. The commanding general Division of the Atlantic is charged with the arrangement of all necessary details during the meeting of the Army team, and upon the completion of the contest will order all connected therewith to return to their respective stations. The travel herein directed is necessary for the public service.

By command of General Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 8, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, June 1, 1888.

1st Lieut. Charles M. Truitt, 21st Infantry, is hereby appointed and announced as Aide-de-camp to the Brigadier General Commanding.

G. O. 18, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, June 6, 1888.

Major Wallace F. Randolph, 3d Artillery, having reported in person at these headquarters, in compliance with Par. 5, Division special orders No. 111, current series, is hereby announced as inspector of rifle practice and acting ordnance officer for the Division of the Atlantic.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:

WM. D. WHIPPLE, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

## Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Leave for five days is granted Capt. Charles R. Barnett, A. Q. M., Baltimore (S. O. 113, June 6, Div. Atlantic).

Major John V. Furey, Q. M., will inspect camp and garrison equipage, Q. M. stores, and recruiting property at 1411 Filbert street, Philadelphia, for which Capt. Charles A. Vernon, 19th Inf., recruiting officer, is responsible (S. O., June 2, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted Major Gilbert C. Smith, Q. M., is extended three months (S. O., May 31, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, Chief C. of S., will proceed, on public business, to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 57, May 22, D. Columbia.)

Leave for seven days, to commence on or about June 12, is granted Capt. Wm. A. Elderkin, Sub. Dept., Newport Barracks, Ky. (S. O. 111, June 4, Div. Atlantic.)

## Pay Department.

Leave for one month is granted Major Henry Clayton, Paymr., Buffalo (S. O. 112, June 5, Div. Atlantic).

The troops at Fort Lowell, A. T., and San Diego Barracks, Cal., will be paid on muster and pay rolls to May 31, as follows: By Major G. E. Glenn, Paymr., at San Diego Barracks, Cal. By Major J. W. Wham, Paymr., at Fort Lowell, A. T. (S. O. 62, May 30, D. Ariz.)

Major Frank M. Cox, Paymr., will take charge of the office of the Chief Paymr., Dept. Cal., and perform the duties pertaining thereto during the absence on leave of Major Asa B. Carey, Paymr. (S. O. 32, May 28, D. Cal.)

## Medical Department.

A. A. Surg. A. F. Steiglers, now on duty at Alcatraz Island, Cal., will report to the C. O., Angel Island, Cal., for temporary duty at that post during the absence of Major Robert H. White, surgeon (S. O. 32, May 28, D. Cal.).

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply to the proper authority for an extension of one month, is granted Asst. Surg. E. R. Morris (S. O. 61, May 28, D. Ariz.).

Asst. Surg. W. B. Banister will accompany the headquarters and battalion, 13th Inf., as medical officer from Fort Wingate, N. M., and A. A. Surg. A. P. Finley, the battalion, same regiment, from Stanton, N. M., to destinations in the Dept. of Mo., under provisions of G. O. 20, c. 2, H. Q. A., and upon completion of duties, Asst. Surg. Banister is authorized to avail himself of leave granted, and

A. A. Surg. Finley will return to his proper station (S. O. 62, May 30, D. Ariz.).

A. A. Surg. H. M. Deebie will accompany the 7th Cavalry to Fort Riley, Kansas. On arrival at that post he will report, by telegraph, to St. Paul, Minn., for further instructions (S. O. 48, May 28, D. Dak.).

Leave for six months, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Capt. James A. Finley, asst. surg. (S. O., June 5, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. James E. Pilcher, asst. surg., is detailed as a member of the board of medical officers, to meet at the Military Academy, to examine candidates for admission to the Academy, etc., vice Major Robert M. O'Reilly, surgeon, relieved (S. O., June 4, H. Q. A.).

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Richard W. Johnson, asst. surg., Fort Adams, R. I., is extended three days (S. O. 111, June 4, Div. Atlantic).

Capt. D. M. Appel, asst. surg., upon the arrival of Capt. J. V. Lauderdale, asst. surg., at Fort Davis, will proceed to Camp Pena Colorado, Tex., for temporary duty. Upon return of 1st Lieut. H. S. T. Harris, asst. surg., to Camp Pena Colorado, Asst. Surg. Appel will return to Fort Davis (S. O. 57, May 28, D. Texas).

Private Hugh Gerrity, Hospl. Corps, Fort Niobrara, has been relegated to the guard house for six months, and mulcted \$60 for absence without leave, and disrespectful language to the Hospital Steward.

Hospl. Steward Isaac C. Clarke, Columbus Barracks, will proceed to Fort Wayne, to relieve Hospl. Steward Charles Hillebrand, who will proceed to Frankford Arsenal for duty (S. O., May 31, H. Q. A.).

Hospl. Steward Richard H. (Creawell), now at camp at Nevill's Spring, will report in person to the C. O. for assignment to duty at the camp (S. O., June 2, H. Q. A.).

Hospl. Steward John L. Henderson, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will report in person to the C. O. for assignment to duty at that post (S. O., June 2, H. Q. A.).

Hospl. Steward Andrew G. Heyl, at Fort Selden, will report in person to the C. O. for assignment to duty at that post (S. O., June 2, H. Q. A.).

Hospl. Steward Wm. Roberts, now at Fort Reno, will report in person to the C. O. for assignment to duty at that post (S. O., June 2, H. Q. A.).

## Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

1st Lieut. James C. Sanford, C. E., will proceed from New York City to Fort Wadsworth, on public business (S. O., June 2, H. Q. A.).

Ord. Sergt. John Kelly, appointed May 31, from sergt., Co. I, 4th Infantry, at Fort Spokane, will proceed to Fort Custer, Montana Ty., for duty (S. O., June 4, H. Q. A.).

Leave of absence for fifteen days, to take effect June 7, is granted Capt. C. W. Whipple, O. D., Chief Ord. officer of the Dept. (S. O. 62, June 1, Dept. Missouri.)

## Chaplains.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Post Chaplain Stephen G. Dodd, Fort Assiniboine, M. T., to take effect about June 15 (S. O. 50, June 2, D. Dak.).

Leave for five months is granted Post Chaplain Winfield Scott (S. O., June 1, H. Q. A.).

S. O. 121, May 25, is so amended as to grant Post Chaplain George Robinson leave for two months, from June 15 (S. O., June 2, H. Q. A.).

## Signal Corps.

2d Lieut. James Mitchell, Sig. Corps, will proceed to certain points, and make a thorough inspection of the signal stations located thereat (S. O., June 1, H. Q. A.).

Sergt. Wm. B. Stockman will be relieved from duty in the Sig. office, June 15, and will then proceed to Kansas City, and report for duty as asst. to Sergt. Lucius A. Welsh (S. O. 42, June 1, Sig. office.)

## THE LINE.

## Changes of Stations of Troops and Field Officers

Ordered, as reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending June 2, 1888:

## TROOPS.

Troops C and M, 9th Cav., to Fort Du Chesne, Utah.

Troop B, 9th Cav., to Fort Robinson, Neb.

Troop F, 9th Cav., to Fort Washakie, Wyo.

Bat. G, 1st Art., to Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Co. C, 7th Inf., to Fort Laramie, Wyo.

Hdqrs. and Cos. B, D, and H, 13th Inf., to Fort Supply, Ind. T.

Cos. G and I, 13th Inf., to Fort Elliott, Tex.

Cos. C and E, 13th Inf., to Fort Reno, Ind. T.

Co. A, 13th Inf., to Fort Sill, Ind. T.

Co. F, 13th Inf., to Fort Lyon, Colo.

Hdqrs. and Cos. H, D, E, G, H, and I, 16th Inf., to Fort Douglas, Utah.

Cos. A, C, F, and K, 16th Inf., to Fort Du Chesne, Utah.

Cos. G and K, 18th Inf., to Fort Lyon, Colo.

Co. H, 18th Inf., to Fort Hays, Kas.

## FIELD OFFICERS.

Col. R. S. La Motte, 13th Inf., to Fort Supply, Ind. T.

Col. M. M. Bunt, 16th Inf., to Fort Douglas, Utah.

Lieut.-Col. A. L. Hough, 16th Inf., to Fort Du Chesne, Utah.

Major H. C. Cooke, 18th Inf., to Fort Lyon, Colo.

Major J. B. Parke, 16th Inf., to Fort Douglas, Utah.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

## 1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; Ft. Lusk, Wyo.; Ft. Keokuk, Ia.; Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.; C and L, Ft. Buford, D. T.

## 2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Col. Nelson B. Sweetzer is further extended one month on account of sickness (S. O., May 31, H. Q. A.).

## 3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, E, and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, G, and L, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; F, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.

Pvt. Richard Guinane, Troop F, Camp Pena Colorado, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., May 31, H. Q. A.).

1st Sergt. Frank Litterst, Troop K, who qualified as a sharpshooter in 1887, has again qualified in 1888.

## 4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqrs., D, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, E, and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.

Leave for one month, to commence on or about June 14, is granted 1st Lieut. Abel L. Smith, Fort Myer, Va. (S. O. 110, June 2, Div. A.).

A furlough for four months is granted Q. M. Sergt. J. J. Hittinger (S. O. 60, May 25, D. Ariz.).

## 5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqrs., B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. James V. S. Paddock is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., June 2, H. Q. A.).

## 6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, and H, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M.

Leave for one month is granted Lieut.-Col. A. P. Morrow (S. O. 60, May 25, D. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. G. H. Sands is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 61, May 28, D. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. Thomas Cruse is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 61, May 28, D. Ariz.).

## 7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, G, I, L, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, H, and K, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. George H. Cameron is extended one month (S. O. 49, May 31, Div. M.).

## 8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, I, and M, Ft. Meade, D. T.; H and L, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; E and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; F and G, Ft. Yates, D. T.

Capt. Edmund Luff will proceed to Dallas, Tex., to inspect horses received by Capt. E. B. A. Wood, A. Q. M., under contract (S. O. 57, May 28, D. Tex.).

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Sergt. Paul Semmig, Troop E (S. O. 49, May 31, Div. M.).

## 9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., B, F, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; E, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and M, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Montgomery D. Parker is extended one month (S. O. 50, June 6, Div. M.).

## 10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; D, E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; G and H, San Carlos, A. T.; A and M, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.

Leave for twenty days is granted Col. B. H. Grierson (S. O. 59, May 24, D. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. James S. Joutett will proceed to Jefferson Barracks and report to conduct to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., recruits for the 4th Cav. (S. O. 101, May 31, Rec. Ser.).

## 1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., A, C, D, H, I, L, and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B and G, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

Light battery.

Light Bat. K will proceed on a march of instruction on June 15, taking the following route: From the Presidio of San Francisco, via the Sausalito or Tiburon Ferry, to Cloverdale, following a road in the proximity of the railroad line, thence to Ukiah, and there encamp for two weeks, and then return by the same route to the Presidio. Act. Asst. Surg. M. M. Walker will report, on June 15, to the battery commander for duty as medical officer (S. O. 32, May 28, D. Cal.).

The months of June and July, 1888, are announced as the target season for Bat. G, which has just arrived in this Department from Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 32, May 28, D. Cal.).

Light Bat. K (Andrus) is about to start from the Presidio of San Francisco on its annual march of instruction, going to Ukiah, where it will encamp for two weeks.

## 2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., B, and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; G and I, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A and K, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; L, Ft. Monroe, Va.; E and M, Jackson Bks., La.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Ernest Hinds, Little Rock Barracks, Ark. (S. O. 114, June 7, Div. A.).

## 3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. San Antonio, Tex.

Light battery.

Major Wallace F. Randolph, awaiting orders at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., will report for duty as Inspector of Rifle Practice and Acting Ordnance Officer, Div. of Atlantic (S. O. 111, June 4, Div. A.).

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Ramsay D. Potts, Washington Barracks, D. C., after he shall have completed his duties as J.-A. of G. C. M. (S. O. 112, June 5, Div. A.).

## 4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; I and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Probie, Mo.

Light battery.

Col. Henry W. Closson, awaiting orders at Fort Wadsworth, will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., and assume command of that post and of his regiment (S. O. 111, June 4, Div. A.).

## 5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdqrs., E, F, I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

Light battery.

Lieut.-Col. Richard Lodor, upon the completion of the special duty he is now engaged in, will proceed to and assume command of the post of Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. (S. O. 111, June 4, Div. A.).

Major Marcus P. Miller, on being relieved from duty as Insp. of Rifle Practice and Act. Ord. Officer, Div. of Atlantic, will assume command of the post of Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 111, June 4, Div. A.).

The leave granted Capt. Selden A. Day is extended two months (S. O., June 6, H. Q. A.).

The C. O. Fort Hamilton will issue a furlough for



two months to Sergt. Lawrence Waters, Light Bat. F (S. O. 112, June 5, Div. A.)

### 1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs. A, D, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; F and G, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; C and E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDowell, Nev.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin S. Weaver (S. O. 32, May 28, D. Cal.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. John J. O'Connell, recruiting officer (S. O., June 6, H. Q. A.)

Pvt. John Graf, Co. G, Benicia Barracks, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., June 4, H. Q. A.)

For the purpose of military instruction, the Headquarters, Field, Staff, and Band, and Cos. A, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, will, on or about June 15, 1888, proceed to Santa Barbara, Cal., by water, and there encamp until on or about Sept. 1, 1888, when they will return by water to Fort Harford, and thence march to the Presidio of San Francisco, where the companies stationed at Angel Island and Benicia Barracks will be taken to their respective stations by the Quartermaster's steamer, *General McDowell*. Details will be left behind to take charge of the barracks and company property. The regimental commander will appoint an officer of the command to act as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. Maj. R. H. White, Surgeon, will report to the regimental commander for duty as medical officer. Hospital Steward Charles Bolz will report to the regimental commander for duty as Hospital Steward. The Quartermaster's steamer, *General McDowell*, will bring Cos. F and G from Benicia to Angel Island. (S. O. 25, May 28, Div. P.)

The regiment, under Col. Shafter, is to camp this year at Santa Barbara, Cal., from about June 15 to Sept. 1. An instructive season is hoped for.

### 3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason

Hdqs. A, D, E, H, and K, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; G, Ft. Stanton, D. T.; B, C, F, and I, Ft. Meade, D. T.

Capt. James A. Snyder, having been found incapacitated for active service by an Army Retiring Board, the leave on Surgeon's certificate granted him is extended until further orders on account of disability (S. O., June 5, H. Q. A.)

In Orders 23, May 24, Col. E. C. Mason says: 1st Lieut. Fayette W. Roe having tendered his resignation as Regimental Adjutant, in order that he may report for duty to Gen. Brooke as A. D. C., the same is hereby accepted. The Colonel of the regiment can, from his personal knowledge as Inspector-General, Dept. of Dakota, bear testimony to the admirable manner in which Lieut. Roe has discharged his duties. He takes with him to his new field of duty the kindest wishes of his regimental commander for his happiness and prosperity.

A Missoula despatch, referring to the departure of the 3d Infantry, says: "There is but one feeling manifest, and that is regret. The officers and their families have added to the social element of Missoula to so great an extent that their vacant places were a quiet and orderly class of men. While the officers and their families of the 25th will receive a warm welcome from Missoulians, it must be admitted that the 3d took a good deal of the light of Fort Missoula with them."

### 7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs. B, C, D, E, and F, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; A and H, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washburn, Wyo.; K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Pvt. Robert Ross, Co. E, Fort Laramie, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., June 1, H. Q. A.)

### 8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs. A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

### 9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqs. F, H, and I, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; C, Ft. Apache, A. T.; A, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G, Ft. Bowie, A. T.; K, San Carlos, A. T.

2d Lieut. G. B. Duncan will accompany Lieut.-Col. Brayton to Hackberry and such points on the Hualpai Indian Reservation as he may deem necessary (S. O. 59, May 24, D. Ariz.)

In view of non-receipt of target material, for 800 and 1,000 yard ranges, at Fort Thomas, A. T., the season of target practice for Co. B, stationed thereat, announced in G. O. 2, c. s., is extended until June 10, 1888 (S. O. 61, May 28, D. Ariz.)

Pvt. Michael Miller, Co. E, is, by direction of the President, upon his own application, placed upon the retired list (S. O., June 6, H. Q. A.)

### 10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs. C, F, H, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; B, San Carlos, A. T.

1st Lieut. T. J. Clay is relieved as member of the Board of Survey to meet at Los Angeles (S. O. 60, May 25, D. Ariz.)

### 12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqs. E, G, H, and I, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A, B, C, and F, Ft. Sully, D. T.; K, Ft. Bennett, D. T.; F, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

1st Lieut. Robert K. Evans will report in person to the Comdg. General Dept. of Missouri, for duty at the Leavenworth Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O., June 7, H. Q. A.)

### 13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdqs. B, D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I and G, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C and E, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; F, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. J. B. Gue is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 61, May 28, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. J. A. Penn, Jr., is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 61, May 28, D. Ariz.)

### 15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqs. E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

### 16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqs. B, D, E, G, H, and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, C, F, and K, Ft. Du Chesse, Utah.

Leave for four months is granted 2d Lieut. Charles P. George (S. O., June 1, H. Q. A.)

Capt. G. H. Palmer, 1st Sergt. Chas. Streeman, Sergt. P. Schaffer, and Sergt. J. W. Davis have again qualified as sharpshooters.

### 17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Mizer.

Hdqs. A, B, C, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Frank D. Garretty, recruiting officer (S. O., June 6, H. Q. A.)

### 18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqs. B, D, and H, Ft. Hays, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G and K, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A and E, Denver, Colo.

2d Lieut. E. A. Lewis, Fort Riley, Kas., is assigned to duty with Co. D, Fort Hays, Kas. He will proceed on June 7 with Co. H to that post for duty (S. O. 62, June 1, Dept. M.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Franklin Rose, Co. I (S. O. 59, June 6, Div. M.)

### 19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqs. A, G, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; B, C, and F, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; I, Ft. Brown, Tex.; K, Ft. Concho, Tex.

Sergt. J. J. Wolford, Co. E, has qualified as a sharpshooter. He also qualified in 1884, '85, '86, and '87.

### 20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs. B, C, D, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; A, Ft. Mazinza, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

On the recommendation of the regimental commander, the following transfers are made: 2d Lieut. John F. Morrison, from Co. A to Co. B; 2d Lieut. Marcus D. Cronin, from Co. B to Co. A (S. O., June 4, H. Q. A.)

### 21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqs. A, O, E, G, and I, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D, F, and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Sergt. Otto E. Sommerfeld, Co. G, Fort Sidney, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., May 31, H. Q. A.)

Pvt. Isaac Vanprive, Co. H, Fort Bridger, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., May 31, H. Q. A.)

### 23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqs. F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Lieut. J. A. Dapray, A. D. C., is detailed member of Board of Survey at Los Angeles (S. O. 60, May 25, D. Ariz.)

The troops at Fort Porter, N. Y., will, in due season, proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., for the purpose of holding upon the ranges at that post a portion of the prescribed target practice for the season of 1888 (S. O. 110, June 2, Div. A.)

Leave for one month, to commence on or about June 20, is granted Capt. Thomas M. K. Smith, Fort Porter, N. Y. (S. O. 114, June 7, Div. A.)

### 24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas E. Bliss.

Hdqs. A, and D, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; G and I, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; H and K, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; B, Ft. Thomas, Ariz.; C and E, San Carlos, Ariz.; F, "

Pvt. David Lennions, who recently shot and killed Sergt. Peter Webster near Fort Reno, has been taken to Wichita and will be tried in September.

### 25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqs. G, H, I, and K, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; B, C, E, and F, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; A and D, Ft. Custer, M. T.

1st Lieut. Carroll A. Devoir, R. Q. M., is relieved from further duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will proceed to his station, Fort Missoula, M. T., for duty (S. O. 49, May 31, D. Dak.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during week ending June 2, 1888.

#### APPOINTMENT.

Lieutenant-General Philip H. Sheridan, to be General, June 1, 1888 (act of June 1, 1888).

#### CASUALTIES.

Major John P. Brua (retired), died May 26, 1888, at Cressona, Pennsylvania.

2d Lieutenant Pierrepont Isham, 3d Cavalry, resigned June 1, 1888.

2d Lieutenant Bertram T. Clayton, 11th Infantry, resigned May 31, 1888.

#### Military Academy.

Leave on Surgeon's certificate is granted Cadet Eben E. Winslow, 2d Class, for one month from the beginning of the annual encampment of the Corps of Cadets (S. O., June 1, H. Q. A.)

Leave on Surgeon's certificate is granted Cadet Alexander R. Piper, 2d Class, for one month, from June 12 (S. O., June 2, H. Q. A.)

#### Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Gaston, Cal., June 4. Detail: Capt. William E. Dougherty, 1st Inf.; Capt. Junius W. MacMurray and Lowell A. Chamberlin, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Adrian S. Polhemus, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Frank S. Harlow and James E. Runcie, 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. Hampton M. Roach, 1st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 51, May 25, D. Cal.)

At Fort Reno, D. T., June 31. Detail: Major G. K. Brady, 18th Inf.; Capt. Charles Richard, Med. Dept.; Capt. J. H. Baldwin, 1st Lieut. C. L. Steele, and 2d Lieut. T. W. Griffith, 18th Inf., and 2d Lieut. S. A. Smoke, 18th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 61, May 28, Dept. M.)

At Fort Reno, I. T., June 11. Detail: Col. J. F. Wade, 5th Cav.; Lieut.-Col. J. J. Coppinger, 18th Inf.; Majors J. J. Upham and E. V. Sumner, and Capt. R. H. Montgomery, 5th Cav.; Capt. B. H. Rogers, 13th Inf.; Capt. E. M. Hayes, 5th Cav.; Capt. J. Van R. Hoff and J. L. Powell, Med. Dept.; Capt. J. S. Bishop, 13th Inf.; Capt. W. P. Hall, 5th Cav., and 1st Lieut. F. W. Foster, 5th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 63, June 4, Dept. M.)

At Fort Wayne, Mich., June 7. Detail: Capt. George M. Randall and Charles Wheaton, 1st Lieuts., Orlando L. Wieling and Stephen O'Connor, 2d Lieuts., Edwin P. Pendleton, William H. Allaire, and George D. De Shon, 2d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Daniel B. Devore, 2d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 111, June 4, Div. A.)

#### Army Boards.

The Board of Officers appointed to examine into and report upon the claim of John B. Read will reconvene, June 2, for the purpose of further considering said claim (S. O., June 1, H. Q. A.)

#### Recruiting Service.

The following named officers are detailed for duty on general recruiting service, for the Dept. of Dakota, at their respective posts: 1st Lieut. Harvey D. Reed, 25th Inf., Fort Missoula, M. T.; 1st Lieut. Charles L. Hodges, 25th Inf., Fort Shaw, M. T.; 1st Lieut. Francis P. Fremont, Adj. 2d Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn.; 1st Lieut. Frank B. McCoy, 3d Inf., Fort Snelling, D. T.; 2d Lieut. Chas. W. Kennedy, 3d Inf., Fort Meade, D. T.; 2d Lieut. Bard B. Schenck, 12th Inf., Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 49, May 31, D. Dak.)

## DEPARTMENT NEWS.

### Dept. of the Platte—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

Gen. Crook, in an official despatch, says: "Lieut. Stevens, who went to Oelrich from Robinson to investigate telegraphs that the Sheriff who went out May 23 and returned the 30th, concluded the Indians were not to blame for the trouble which seems to have been started by a settler named Barkdale, who has left the country. The excitement has died out."

### Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

Zes-cloyee, the Apache Indian who recently carried off and ravished an Indian maiden at Mount Vernon Barracks, has been turned over for trial to the U. S. Marshal for Alabama.

A New London despatch says: "Three hundred acres of land at Race Point, Fisher's Island, have been leased by the U. S. for a rifle range for target practice during July, August, and September. It is probable a sham battle will take place between the troops to be stationed there and the North Atlantic Squadron when it comes to Gardiner's Bay for gun practice during the summer."

A despatch from Oswego states that while Co. C, 11th U. S. Infantry, was at target practice June 4, under Lieut. L. P. Davison, a stray bullet passing over the target struck and seriously wounded a man on a scow, although the scow was more than half a mile from the shore and nearly a mile from the firing point. A soldier had been stationed on the bluff with a danger flag, which was displayed when the tug and scow approached. The man, it is understood, is in a fair way to recovery.

While the Larchmont regatta was in progress last Saturday the body of a man floating in the water was discovered off Echo Bay. It was identified as that of James Costello, a deserter from David's Island, and the fact that he had a bullet hole in the back of his head gave rise to the supposition that he had been shot by a sentinel as he was trying to escape.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

### WEST POINT, N. Y.

JUNE 6, 1888.

JUNE came with the loveliest of weather, the disagreeable rains of May were followed by days as fine as one could wish.

Friday afternoon we had the siege and mortar batteries, under Lieuts. Kirby and Hodges. Thirty-six rounds were fired from the siege battery; of these 31 hit the target, two of the hits being through the bull's eye. This is considered excellent, considering the strong wind that was blowing at right angles to the line of fire.

On Friday evening the Board of Visitors was duly organized with Gen. Slocum, president, and Mr. Battle, secretary. All of the members of the Board of Visitors are now here, the last to arrive being Senator Cullom, who took Senator Hoar's place as a member. The hotel is now full, not a vacant room can be had.

On Saturday afternoon a review of the corps was given the board, and immediately after a reception at the Superintendent's quarters. All of the officers and ladies of the post, as well as the members of the graduating class, were invited.

On Sunday the Rev. Mr. Battle, of the board, preached at the morning service in the Cadet Chapel. Many compliments were heard about the music, which was in charge of Lieut. Homer.

On Monday afternoon a spirited Light Artillery drill edited a large number of spectators. During the movements Cadet Fox, of the 3d Class, was run over by a caisson, but his injuries are not severe.

Tuesday the cadets appeared in white pants for the first time. In the afternoon battalion drill took place. The road in front of the quarters was black with people, who were treated to a very pretty sight. The volley firing was simply perfect; no improvement could possibly have been made.

Col. and Mrs. Winthrop gave a delightful reception this evening to the members of the Board of Visitors and the ladies that belong to it. Most of the officers of the post were present.

There were a number of cadet parties where music and song served to while away the too brief time till latine. The annual meeting and dinner on Monday will have an attendance of over 75. The graduates expected in addition to those mentioned last week are Perry, '51; Wilcox, '46; Bradford, '37; Leggett, '38; Parker, '36; Phillips, '33; Russell, '31; Hoffman, '35; Shepherd, '40; Palmer, '46; Kendrick, '35; Davies, '39; Abbot, '34; Greer, '37; Hatch, '45; MacDonald, '39.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

### FORT MYER, VA.

THE two troops of cavalry here, Lawton's of the 4th, and Anderson's of the 6th, participated in the Memorial Day ceremonies at the Soldiers' Home, and "the 'I say it myself' who shouldn't say it," were universally admired for their fine soldierly appearance. I quote from the Star which says: "In contrast with the veterans were the stalwart young cavalrymen on the active list from Fort Myer equipped in their bright, yellow trimmed uniforms, hooded and spurred and armed with their carbines, and their faces bronzed by exposure in Indian wars. The 'young veterans' and the 'old veterans' assembled together to do honor to the dead soldiers."

BLACK HOUSE.

### FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

#### THE Excelsior says:

The recruits of the 21st Inf. are being drilled by Lt. H. H. Styer, 21st Inf., who is here for that purpose.

Capt. Estlin has returned after completing his duty at Omaha as a member of the board appointed to examine applicants for promotion.

Major Boyle says the companies of the 21st Inf. will make a fine showing this year in the rifle contests.

In regimental order No. 30, relieving Capt. Duncan from duty as adjutant and designating Lieut. Sol. E. Sparrow as acting adjutant until further orders, Gen. Morrow says: "I desire to congratulate Capt. Duncan on his richly earned promotion, and at the same time to express appreciation of the soldierly, courteous and very satisfactory manner in which he has performed his duties."

### FORT NIAGARA, N. Y.

THE Buffalo Courier has an interesting sketch of Fort Niagara, commencing as far back as 1678. Coming down to recent times, the account says: "There is a fine monument erected to Captain Dove, 12th Infantry, who died at Fort Niagara. The United States Government has recently erected a monument to the unknown dead. On the side facing the river cut the words: 'Erected to the memory of 1812.' The unveiling of this monument during the action of Decoration Day, 1887, was in this vicinity during the action of Major Page. The ceremonies were under the direction of Major Page, Post commandant. The following were present: The Rev. J. H. Jones, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church."



## FORT BARRANCAS, FLA.

The Pensacola Commercial, referring to the recent visit of a citizens' committee to Fort Barrancas, Fla., to ask Colonel L. L. Langdon, U. S. A., post commander, to act as Grand Marshal on Memorial Day, says: "When the party arrived the colonel was holding battalion drill and favorable comments were made upon the veteran's ability as a tactician. Capt. Geo. S. Grimes, 24 Art., is evidently a hearty admirer of his commanding officer, for he remarked that Colonel Langdon is without doubt the most active lieutenant-colonel in the Service. You will not find many of Col. Langdon's age, said Capt. Grimes, who will go on the parade ground and face a battalion. The committee remained to dress parade and listened to the strains of the magnificent band of the 2d U. S. Artillery, as it discoursed the popular airs of the day. The committee then paid their respects to Mrs. Langdon. The colonel has succeeded in creating a first class parade ground at Barrancas. Order has been brought out of chaos and there are now several acres as hard under foot as the most fastidious soldier could desire and the garrison is heartily thankful for the interest their commander takes in their professional advancement and their personal comfort."

## FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

The Kansas City Times says:

The amateur champions, the McCooks, defeated the Couch club at the fort grounds on Sunday afternoon by a score of 13 to 8. The McCooks are playing great ball and are unquestionably the crack amateur club of this section.

The organization of a base ball nine among the staff officers at headquarters is one of the coming events.

The Kansas City Times of June 2 says: The annual examination of the student officers begins to-day. The following song, written by a member of the class, will be read with interest:

## THE WAIL OF THE IMMORTAL.

Air: Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching. To 87-89.

In my quarters now I sit,  
Boring at my lessons hard—  
Of taps I hear, the last faint lingering sound,  
And to you I sadly tell,  
That on exam' we'll catch—well—  
For the cry is that "In Johnson we'll be found."

## CHORUS.

Come, cheer up, my fellow students,  
Pass thee the merry cup around,  
No more now we can spon,  
In the last few days in June,  
Or it's evident in Johnson we'll be found.

Right before my weary eyes  
Visions pass of arcs and y's,  
And in vain old C. and J. I try to down,  
E'en profling seems a snare,  
For the level won't cut square,  
And I sadly sing "In Johnson I'll be found."

With adjustments now I rustle,  
Sadly with the transit tulle,  
And try to run a straight line on the ground,  
But reversion only doubles,  
As with my errors—all my troubles  
And it's evident that I'll be coldly found.

## OMAHA AND FORT OMAHA, NEB.

The Excelsior of June 2 says:

Col. and Mrs. Henry leave next week for a trip during which he will inspect the rifle ranges at certain forts. Lieut. Chas. M. Truitt, 21st Inf., appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Brooke, has the reputation of being a most deserving officer.

Mrs. Hall, wife of Col. Robt. H. Hall, has gone to Michigan to spend the summer with her sons during their school vacation.

It was asked why Gen. Brooke and his staff were in citizens' clothes on Memorial Day. The simple answer is, as one of his aides told us, that the General so lately received his commission as brigadier that he had not procured the uniform of his new rank, and so his staff, observing strict military etiquette, appeared in plain black like their chief.

Major Butler, 2d Inf., in stepping from the elevator at the headquarters building at Omaha last week, received a sprained ankle—the same ankle that was injured some years ago by a horse fall.

[Query.—If the Major did not receive until last week the ankle that was injured some years ago, where has it been all this time?—Ed. JOURNAL.]

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## ARMY OFFICERS-AS CAR PORTERS.

RAWLINS, WYO., May 29, 1888.

I WRITE in haste to give you an account of our very funny experience of this morning. We stopped off at Rawlins for breakfast; our train pulled out without our porter; no beds had been made, for it was yet early morning. Porter left in eating-house; confusion and dismay in sleeper; ladies exclaiming, children in roars of laughter; helplessness, prominent, etc., etc., until two plucky officers went to work to make up the berth—of their own families. Their mistakes and bungling manner were most laughable, but success crowned their efforts at last, and the new porters, Capt. Palmer and Lieut. Allen, were rung for and yelled after to make up other sections, black boots, etc., etc.

Picture the scene in the most ludicrous light, and really in the light of a plight too, not to be lightly considered; but all's well that ends well. We are seated, in a fashion; the train at full speed. No effort was made to get our porter. We are to be in the sleeper to-night; there will be fun again. We are bound for Salt Lake, as you know, and en route from Fort Bliss.

## Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery, held at Milwaukee, June 6, the investing ceremonies took place and the following applicants were initiated: Capt. N. Boardman, Surg. J. T. Reeve, Asst. Surg. B. C. Brett and Lieut. D. S. Ordway, U. S. V. Capt. Chas. Kling, U. S. A., is recorder.

At a meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, held at St. Paul, June 6, the officers elected May 2, 1888, (names heretofore given) were re-elected and the following applicants for membership were initiated: Capt. G. K. Shaw, Capt. J. F. Force, Col. J. W. Bissell and Capt. W. P. Allen, U. S. V.; Capt. Edwin J. Stivers, 25th U. S. Inf.; Capt. A. R. Kiefer, Lieut. Z. B. Page, Capt. H. S. Cole, U. S. V., and E. C. Hayne, son of the late Gen. Isbarn N. Hayne. Following the business meeting came the reception and supper to the ladies and families of the companions, and officers of the Army and Navy, and their ladies, at the Hotel Ryan. The occasion was a most enjoyable one and was largely participated in by the District of Columbia Commandery at its meeting on Wednesday, unanimously adopted the following: "Our hearts were filled with sympathy and love for our companion, Philip B. Sheridan, the General of the Army and the Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. While we congratulate him upon the richly deserved honor that has come to him from the Congress and the President in electing, as it does, the greatest appreciation and high esteem of the people of the Republic he did so much to preserve, from the depths of our love for him we express the ardent hope that his life may long be spared as an example and blessing to the country."

## THE NAVY.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

## N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At Annapolis June 6.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Annapolis June 6.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. At Annapolis June 6.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. At Annapolis June 6.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. O. F. Heyerman. Left Port Royal, S. C., May 29, for Port au Prince.

## S. Atlantic Station—Rear Adm. D. L. Bratne.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Charles McGregor. At Montevideo April 11. Comdr. G. W. Pigman is ordered to command. Upon arrival of stores, in latter part of May, will sail for east Coast of Brazil.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. McGowan, Jr. At Hampton Roads, June 8.

Has been assigned to duty on the South Atlantic Station, and will sail about June 18 for Montevideo.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, (f. s. a. s.), Comdr. F. W. Dickins. At Montevideo April 23.

## European Station—A. R. Adm. Jas. A. Greer.

Mails should be addressed to care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. Left Villefranche May 10, with orders to make the northern cruise, and return to Lisbon about the middle of November next. She will be at Southampton, England, early in June, to receive stores.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, f. s. e. s., Capt. T. F. Kane. At Villefranche, France, May 9, and expected to sail May 10 for Spezia, Italy, where she will be docked, and thence to Naples and other ports, reaching Gibraltar about July 1.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger. En route to Barcelona, Spain, to be present at the Exposition. She has orders for a cruise in the Adriatic, and to be in Leghorn about August 1, to take in stores.

## Pacific Station—Rear Adm. L. A. Kimberly.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C., unless otherwise noted. Mails for this station leave New York on the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. At Honolulu May 1. All well. Expecting orders to return to Samoa. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent in care of U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. At Callao, Peru, May 11.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. Arrived at Panama, U. S. C., May 21.

MONONGARELA, sails, 13 guns, Store Ship. Commander S. H. Baker. At San Francisco, Cal. Will be overhauled and cleaned, and sent to Pacific Station as storeship, with headquarters at Payta, Peru.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal., care of Navy Post Office. At Apia, Samoa. Will proceed to San Francisco for repairs and a new crew. Her arrival may be looked for at San Francisco early in August.

NIPSI, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan. Mail should be addressed in care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. Left Montevideo, May 3, for Callao.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, 3 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory. Arrived at Nanaimo, British Columbia May 7, on the way to Alaska.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. N. H. Farquhar. Arrived at Callao May 17. All well. Mail should be addressed in care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. Expects to be at Honolulu, S. I., about July 12.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. C. M. Schoonmaker. At Honolulu, May 1, and will remain until further orders.

## Astian Station—Rear Adm. Ralph Chandler.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted. Mails for this station leave San Francisco May 23.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. Byron Wilson. Arrived at Shanghai April 28, and sailed May 5 for Japan. Orders issued May 5 detaching the Brooklyn from station, and ordered to New York via Cape of Good Hope.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Kobe, Japan.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. T. Comdr. W. C. Wise has been ordered to command, and leaves per steamer from San Francisco, Cal., June 30.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. N. M. Dyer. Sailed from Honolulu April 10 for Yokohama.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Yokohama, Japan, April 28.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 13 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. Arrived at Acapulco June 6, from which place she will proceed to Honolulu to await stores, which left San Francisco June 7.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. Chemulpo, Korea.

## Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, sails, 13 guns, Comdr. Charles J. Train. At Hampton Roads May 13, and from whence she will sail for Baltimore, Md., for re-erecting duty for boys.

MINNESOTA, 19 howitzers, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street, P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 howitzers, Comdr. Edwin White. At Newport, R. I.

SARATOGA, 12 howitzers, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. At Newport, R. I., June 8.

## On Special Service.

AND A WAITING ASSIGNMENT.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. New York Navy yard, being fitted for sea.

CONSTELLATION, sails, 10 guns, Commander P. F. Harrington will be assigned to command the Constellation for the summer cruise. At Annapolis, Md. Will sail from Annapolis, Md., June 11, for the usual cruise to Gardiners Bay and along the coast, returning to Annapolis by Aug. 28.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. Washington yard.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va., being repaired.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, Commander H. F. Picking. Erie, Pa.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates. At New York Navy yard.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Making surveys on the coast of Southern California. Off San Diego, Cal., March 19. Mail should be addressed care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. The Ranger may be expected to go to San Francisco in July for the usual annual refit.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School. On her summer cruise. Reported by cable to have arrived at Southampton, England. All well.

## Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 22 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers, Comdr. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

RESCUE, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Capt. Wm. Whitehead, Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

SPEEDWELL, Yard Tug, Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

VERMONT, 7 guns, Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 howitzers, Capt. C. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The iron-clads Ajax, Catskill, Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan and Wyandotte, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. Felix McCurley.

## Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Chicago—At New York Navy-yard, being fitted for sea. Will not be ready for several months.

Kearsarge—At Navy-yard, Kittery, Me., being repaired.

Hartford—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Iroquois—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., being repaired.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE U. S. schooner Eagle arrived at Woods Holl, Mass., this week and will remain a month engaged in the coast survey. The Daisy will assist the Eagle.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has instituted an examination in regard to the contract for 150,000 pounds of tobacco for the use of the Navy, recently awarded to P. H. Mayo and Co., of Richmond, Va. Though this firm made the highest bid, at 38 cts. per pound, the contract was given to them by Paymaster General Fulton. The three other bidders considered themselves badly treated, and through their attorneys complained to the Secretary.

A PRESS despatch states that the Atlanta, during the cruise not yet finished, has been given several trials to test her speed and economy under orders from Secretary Whitney. The trials were made to obtain certain information concerning the qualities of the vessel not sought for previously. Judging from cards received from the engineers on board of the Atlanta the results of trials thus far had were very satisfactory. At 18 revolutions 4.1 knots were obtained, and at 72 revolutions 14.8 knots. The indicated horse power rose from 102 in the first case to 2,689 in the last.

THE largest and swiftest vessels belonging to the French ocean mail lines, the Société Générale Transatlantique and the Messageries Maritimes, trading between the Western hemispheres and the far East, are being inspected by orders from the Paris Admiralty, and those selected will be armed. The Champagne, a New York liner at the former port, has been already impounded for prospective hostilities. Seven long-range guns are to be provided for the upper deck, two on the bows, two in each side battery, and one as a chaser for astern. Eight Hotchkiss revolvers will be added to this array for distant fire, and small arms and cold steel will be supplied in proportionate quantity to the crews of the vessels.

A NUMBER of prominent ladies of Washington, including Mrs. Secretary Whitney and Mrs. Commodore Schley, have recently presented to U. S. training ship New Hampshire a handsome solid silver communion service, including chalice, flagon and paten and inscribed as follows: "United States Training Ship New Hampshire from Army and Navy Auxiliary L. U. M. Society, May, 1888." The service was used for the first time last Sunday, when the crews of the other two ships, Portsmouth and Saratoga, were assembled on the New Hampshire for Divine service, and a large number of the boys received communion from the hands of Chaplain Hudson. The ladies have also presented for use in the ship's schoolroom a number of illuminated Christian mottoes and several pairs of slippers for use of the convalescents in the hospital.



ORDERS have been issued to repair the boilers of the *Brooklyn* at Yokohama upon the completion of which the ship will be detached from the Asiatic Station and ordered to New York via Cape of Good Hope.

A NATIVE JOURNAL announces that the Japanese Government have decided to spend fifty million yen—about \$8,000,000—on the construction, during the next five years, of fifteen ships of war and thirty torpedo-boats.

LIEUTENANT W. H. BEEHLER has received from a friend in the German Navy a signaling apparatus, consisting of a combination of oil lanterns and incandescent electric lights, which were tested at the Naval Academy on Friday night with measurable success.

ADVISED from Tahiti report that the annexation by the French of the island of Rarotonga, one of the Cook group lying between the Society and Friendly Islands, is imminent. The French hoisted their flag on the Leewards on March 16, the natives protesting. The natives of Huahine, one of the Leeward group, insulted the French, and to punish them Admiral Decres landed a party, who were attacked by the people. In the fighting, Lieut. Denot was killed.

THE remains of the hull of the old *New York*, the ship that was intended to be the largest in the U. S. Navy, was sold at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, May 31, for \$10. The only bidder was Capt. C. H. Gregory, a wrecker of Great Neck, Long Island, and to get him the auction sale had to be adjourned for 15 minutes. It will require \$2,000 to remove the hull from the yard, and the purchaser had to deposit \$400 as a guarantee that he would take the timbers away within four months.

THE reply to the Chandler resolution of inquiry upon the construction of the Roach cruisers is nearly ready for transmission to the Senate. A number of clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Navy have been at work for weeks compiling the information, and the writing was completed on Saturday. The matter, which covers several thousand pages, will have to be edited by being carefully read and arranged by subjects. It will probably be ready for the Senate in about ten or fifteen days. Eight clerks are at work on this last task.

A COMMISSION of Italian marine officers has gone to Elbing to receive 10 torpedo boats purchased by the Italian Government. Of these, five are of 37 tons and 39 metres in length, provided with a lance torpedo at the prow and another on a revolving platform. The other five are each of 125 tons, and have two screws worked by engines having in all from 1,800 to 2,000 horse power. Their speed is guaranteed to exceed 25 miles an hour for a period of 3 hours. Each is armed with a lance torpedo at the prow, two others on revolving platforms, and three quick firing guns.

THE Board of Officers, consisting of Captain J. N. Miller, Lieut.-Comdr. Royal B. Bradford and A. S. Snow, appointed to recommend any changes, if necessary, in the pay and ratings of the petty officers and all enlisted men in the Service, has held several sessions and accumulated considerable data from Chiefs of Bureaux, commanding and other officers, from which their report will be made. At present the Board is engaged in sifting and classifying the information received, and it will be some time yet before their report is submitted to the Department.

BIDS were opened at the Navy Dept. for steel for use in the construction of the U. S. armored cruiser *Maine*, to be built at New York. There were three bids for steel plates, as follows: Linden Steel Company, of Pittsburgh, at \$120,422; Carnegie, Phipps and Co., of Pittsburgh, at \$89,779; Chester Rolling Mills, of Chester, Pa., at \$114,240. Carnegie, Phipps and Co., made the only bid for steel shapes, their price being \$35,986. They also bid for steel rivets at \$9,737. Oliver Bros., of Pittsburgh, bid \$1,584 for this class. The Standard Steel Company, of Thurlow, Pa., bid for steel castings at 18½ cents per pound. The other bids for castings were: Midvale Steel Company, of Nicetown, Pa., at \$56,448, and the Pittsburgh Steel Casting Company, at \$50,176.

A RESOLUTION was adopted by the Senate, June 4, on motion of Mr. Chandler, calling on Secretary of the Navy for all reports of trials of machinery of the U. S. S. *Tennessee* made in 1865 and 1867, her steam log for first quarter 1867 and all reports or other papers relating to her trial, at which the maximum speed was made in the year 1875. The object of this information is to institute a comparison between the machinery originally put in that ship, designed by John Ericsson, and the compound engines built by John Roach under the Robeson Administration. These records will show that the Ericsson engines developed considerable more speed than those substituted by John Roach.

SPAIN'S new Armada, consisting of a fleet composed of two ironclads, two wooden frigates, several sloops, one torpedo cruiser and sixteen torpedo vessels, has been ordered to assemble at Carthagena for naval manoeuvres, in order to accustom the officers and men to handle torpedo boats and resist their attacks. The fleet will, after these manoeuvres, go to Barcelona, and the Regent will open the exhibition there. The naval armaments are being pushed silently but steadily forward. One large ironclad has been built in France, and several heavily armed belted cruisers have been constructed abroad, which will be added to the fleet in the course of the next two years. Spain has also been buying a quantity of naval material, including machine guns, for the colonies and the defence of her coast.

THE Cunard steamer *Etruria* on her last voyage from Liverpool beat the record thus far, having made the run from Queenstown to New York in six days, one hour and fifty-five minutes, beating the previous fastest passage, which was made by the *Umbria*, of the same line, in May, 1887, by two hours and fifty-seven minutes. The *Etruria* left Queenstown on Sunday, May 24, at 1.25 P. M., and experienced fair weather all through the passage, meeting with no fog until last Friday off the Banks of Newfoundland. The log of the steamer shows that her daily runs in knots were as follows: May 28, 455; May 29, 458; May 30, 406; May 31, 485; June 1, 503; June 2, 457, a total of 2,854 knots, or an average of 19 and 1-2 knots an hour throughout the voyage. Her run on June 1 of 503 knots is equal to 579 miles, and the total number of miles run on the voyage was 3,028.

THE Hobenstein Manufacturing Co., of New Jersey, has recently received an order from the Navy Department for one of its improved steam launches, which it is thought is intended for the *Baltimore*.

THE steam-tug *Nelle* arrived at Wood's Holl on Tuesday to lay a submarine cable from there to Nausahon, which is to be part of the Government cable to be laid from Pasqua to Gay Head, the connection across Robinson's Hole to be laid later.

THE U. S. storeship *Monongahela*, which recently arrived at the Mare Island Navy-yard, will be thoroughly overhauled and cleaned and after taking on stores and coal for issue will again proceed to the Pacific Squadron with headquarters at Payta, Peru.

THE Bureau of Steam Engineering has completed the plans for the machinery of the *Monadnock*, now at the Mare Island Yard. The engineering work on this vessel will be under the charge of Chief Engr. Moon, who was recently ordered there as the relief of Chief Engr. Kurtz, who goes to the Naval Academy in the place of Chief Engr. Farmer.

THE British steamer *British Princess*, Captain Freeth, from Philadelphia May 23 for Liverpool, which arrived at Queenstown June 5, met the French gunboat *Crocodile*, bound from the Azores for St. Pierre, May 29, in latitude 41 degrees north, longitude 49 degrees west. The *Crocodile* was destitute of coal and provisions. With great difficulty the *British Princess* supplied her with 35 tons of coal and a quantity of provisions.

WE hear from San Francisco that the Union Iron Works, contractors for the *Charleston*, have for some time been dissatisfied with the design of the air pump of that vessel and doubtful of obtaining with it the desired result. They could not obtain reliable information through the Navy Department as to what result was obtained from the similar air pumps in the English-built vessels *Nantwa-Kan* and *Takachiho Kan*. They have, therefore, sent to Japan for information, and have discovered that the pumps have worked very badly. They could not, at first, produce more than 19 inches of vacuum, but the Japanese, after successive changes, have got them up to a fair efficiency. The Union Iron Works are preparing an entirely new design for the pumps which they will shortly submit to the Navy Department for approval.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### Ordered.

JUNE 4.—Commander Wm. C. Wise, to command the Junata, Pacific Station, per steamer of June 30, from San Francisco.

Chief Engineer W. W. Dungan, to the Navy-yard, New York, June 18.

JUNE 5.—Passed Assistant Surgeon John M. Edgar, to the Michigan.

Assistant Engineer G. E. Burd, to the receiving ship *Wabash*, in addition to his present duties.

JUNE 6.—Commander Charles L. Huntington, to command the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., June 30.

Medical Inspector Newton L. Bates, to the Richmond and as fleet surgeon North Atlantic Squadron, June 13.

Surgeon T. C. Heyl, to the receiving ship *St. Louis*, June 15.

##### Detached.

JUNE 2.—Lieutenant-Commander Robt. E. Impey, from the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., and ordered as executive of the U. S. S. *Tallapoosa*, South Atlantic Station, per steamer of June 28, from Newport News, Va.

JUNE 4.—Chief Engineer George F. Kutz, from Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered as Senior Inspector of machinery building for the Government at Cramp and Sons.

Chief Engineer W. B. Brooks, from Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer H. W. Fitch, from the Works of Cramp and Son, Philadelphia, July 30, and ordered to Naval Academy, Aug. 8, as the relief of Chief Engineer Edward Farmer, detached that day and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Chief Engineer Joseph Trille, from the receiving ship *Wabash* on June 15, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., June 20.

Surgeon A. F. Magruder, from the *Yantic* and granted four months' sick leave, with permission to leave the United States.

Ensign W. L. Rodgers, from the *Ossipee* and granted six months' leave.

Chief Engineer J. W. Moore, from the Navy-yard, New York, June 18, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, July 9.

Chief Engineer Edward Farmer, from the Naval Academy, Aug. 9, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

JUNE 5.—Lieutenant Alex. McCrackin, from the *Pinta* and ordered to return home and report arrival and inform Department of date of detachment in obedience to this order.

Surgeon Daniel McMurtrie, from the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, upon the reporting of his relief, return home and report arrival and inform Department of date of detachment in obedience to this order.

Surgeon C. U. Gravatt, from the Michigan on the reporting of his relief and ordered to Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, per steamer of June 30, from San Francisco.

Carpenter U. M. W. Nash, from the *Swatara* on reporting of his relief and ordered to proceed home and regard himself on waiting orders.

Carpenter A. O. Goodson, from the Minnesota and ordered to the *Swatara*.

The time of Chief Engineer D. B. Macomb at the Navy-yard, Boston, has been extended to Sept. 30, 1888.

Naval Cadets Edward T. Witherspoon, Francois N. Lewis, John T. McMillan, Cornelius C. Billings, John G. Berry, Samuel B. Winran, David M. Young, Wm. H. Caldwell, Harry E. Rumsey, Ryland D. Tisdale, Samuel M. Strite, Friend W. Jenkins, George F. Cooper, George F. Hawk, Wm. L. Dodd, Edward V. D. Johnson, Harold K. Hines, Philip Andrews, Wm. H. Frost, Webster A. Edgar, Joseph W. Owan, Geo. Breud, Wm. H. G. Bullard, from the Naval Academy and ordered home.

JUNE 6.—Lieutenant-Commander W. C. Gibson, from the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., June 30, and placed on waiting orders.

Medical Inspector Benjamin H. Kidder, from the Richmond, June 13, and placed on waiting orders. Surgeon B. S. Mackie, from the Naval Medical Examining Board, Philadelphia, June 15, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Surgeon T. H. Streets, from receiving ship *St. Louis*, June 15, and ordered as member and recorder of Naval Examining Board, Philadelphia, Pa.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. R. DuBose, from Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., June 15, and ordered to training ship *Jamestown*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Howard Wells, from the *Jamestown* and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

##### Confirmations.

JUNE 6.—Captain Wm. B. Remy, to be Judge Advocate General of the Navy, for the term of four years, with the rank of colonel in the Marine Corps.

##### Resigned.

Ensigns Charles H. Hewes, Washington L. Capps, and Assistant Engineer Wm. J. Baxter, to accept appointments as assistant naval constructors.

##### Appointments.

JUNE 6.—Ensigns Charles H. Hewes, Washington L. Capps, and Assistant Engineer Wm. J. Baxter, to be assistant naval constructors.

##### CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending June 7, 1888:

Lieutenant L. W. Piepmeyer, Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., May 21.

Wm. J. Fergus, private marine attached to Boston, June 1, Newark, N. J.

W. A. Moore, landsman, June 3, Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Frank Forrest, ship's corporal, U. S. S. *Brooklyn*, at sea, April 10.

##### FROM THE NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

THE following table gives the merit reached by the gun captains who competed in the individual great gun practice in Lynnhaven Bay May 31. The order announcing the result says: "The day was warm, with frequent showers of rain. The wind was moderate; from the left rear of the gun. The *Atlanta's* guns fired three shots each; all other guns, five shots. The *Yantic* was absent on duty at Port-au-Prince. The records of the *Atlanta's* 6-pdr. and 47 m. M. C. are given, though they were not competing. The 37 m. w. of the *Richmond*, the *Atlanta's* 1-pdr. (mounted aloft), and the 3-in. B. L. R. and Gatlings of the squadron were also fired. The *Richmond's* 37 m. m. practice was very wild, an attempt being apparently made to attain too great rapidity of fire. The practice of the riflemen, in firing at the targets at 900 and 1,200 yards range, was, in some cases, very good. The riflemen should, from time to time, be practiced at this. The *Atlanta's* great gun target was at 1,300 yards range, the targets of other ships at 900 yards. The standard time allowed for the 6-in. B. L. R. was 1m. 30s.; they gained or lost points on time like the other guns—one point gain or loss for each ten seconds of time gained or lost on the standard."

	Av. Time from Fire to Fire.	Final Merit.
1. J. J. Heary, 9 in. S. B. R.	1m. 11s.	1,227
2. P. W. Doyle, 6 in. B. L. R., A.	53s.	1,150
3. J. Johnson, 9 in. S. B. R.	58s.	1,038
4. G. E. Petry, 9 in. S. B. R.	2m.	983
5. E. F. Miller, 60 pdr. B. L. R., G.	1m. 16s.	958
6. J. C. Miller, 6 in. B. L. R., A.	53s.	944
7. G. Hogan, 9 in. S. B. R.	1m. 31s.	928
8. G. W. Bennett, 8 in. M. L. R., R.	1m. 2s.	863
9. E. E. Pinkham, 9 in. S. B. R.	1m. 29s.	852
10. G. H. Naar, 6 in. B. L. R., A.	1m. 29s.	844
11. E. Barry, 9 in. S. B. R.	1m. 33s.	842
12. C. P. Christensen, 9 in. S. B. R., G.	1m. 31s.	835
13. J. Conley, 9 in. S. B. R.	1m. 16s.	750
14. D. Sheehan, 9 in. S. B. R.	1m. 9s.	723
15. J. McWeeney, 9 in. S. B. R.	1m. 22s.	700
16. C. Anderson, 9 in. S. B. R.	1m. 32s.	698
17. — Spinner, 6 in. B. L. R., A.	1m. 38s.	600
18. C. H. Jackson, 8 in. M. L. R., G.	3m. 22s.	467
19. E. Ford, 8 in. M. L. R., G.	1m. 49s.	424
20. A. Anderson, 9 in. S. B. R.	1m. 34s.	396
21. J. Schlar, 60 pdr. B. L. R., R.	1m. 5s.	180
22. D. McGinley, 60 pdr. B. L. R., O.	1m. 31s.	216
23. G. W. Gustafson, 6 in. B. L. R., A.	1m. 22s.	215
J. Brown, 6 in. B. L. R., A.	Lost	
1. W. A. Turner, 47 R. C., A.	11s.	389
2. O. Nelson, 6 pdr., A.	12s.	363
3. G. Denck, 6 pdr., A.	11s.	355
4. J. P. Grace, 47 R. C., A.	1m. 11s.	500

The averages, 704: the highest previously reached was 508. Ship—A., *Atlanta*; G., *Galena*; R., *Richmond*; O., *Ossipee*.

IN the Diplomatic Appropriation bill which was passed by the Senate this week an item of \$25,000 was incorporated for the salaries and expenses of a scientific commission of three persons (an officer of the Army or Navy, a geologist and mineralogist and a naturalist) to visit and report upon the commercial resources of the Upper Congo basin.

A STATUE of Garibaldi was unveiled June 4 in Washington Square, New York City, with imposing ceremonies. The statue is of bronze, of heroic size, and represents Garibaldi in the act of drawing his sword to advance on the foe.

THE old log cabin in which General Grant was born has arrived at Cincinnati from Point Pleasant, and is now lying at the foot of Walnut street in a good state of preservation.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR PHILIP HICKBORN, U. S. N., registered at the Astor House, New York City, on Thursday.

COLONEL FREDERICK MEARS, U. S. A., commandant of David's Island, N. Y. H., attended the 54th commencement exercises of the Peekskill Military Academy on Thursday and reviewed the cadet battalion. He was highly pleased with the efficiency displayed.



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The sub-committee, Mr. Herbert Chairman, in  
charge of the Naval Appropriation bill has made  
considerable progress with that measure during the  
past week and the probabilities are that it will be  
in shape for consideration by the full committee at  
its regular meeting on Tuesday next. Among the  
officials who were called to explain the estimates of  
their respective bureaux this week were Commodore  
Harmony and his Chief Clerk, Paymaster General  
Fulton, Surgeon-General Browne, Chief Quartermaster  
Wilson and Engineer-in-Chief Melville. The  
Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is in course of  
preparation by the sub-committee of the House  
Appropriation Committee. A number of the bureau  
officers of the War Department will be called in a  
few days to explain the estimates for military posts,  
arsenals and such other matters as may be provided  
for in the bill.

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ARMYNAVY.

**STEEL CASTINGS FOR GUNS.**

In a discussion before the Iron and Steel Insti-  
tute, at its recent meeting in London, Mr. Hall, of  
Messrs. Jessop's, of Sheffield, said that he could do  
no more than repeat what he had said often before,  
that steel guns could be better made by casting  
than by hammering or pressing either. He was also  
of opinion that before long steel cannon would be  
cast in one piece. The occasion of the discussion was  
a paper read by Major L. Cubillo, Spanish Artillery  
Ordnance Works, Turbia, on the subject of steel  
castings for guns. The Major was not prepared to  
commit himself to cast steel except for howitzers  
and guns subject to low pressures, but some of his  
auditors were less timid. Mr. Spencer, of New-  
castle, said that years ago he had proposed a cast-  
steel gun, and had been laughed at for suggesting  
such a thing. He thought events now bore him out.  
It was true he had never cast a steel gun, but he  
had prepared the material and was ready to cast  
the gun. He had, however, had a tube for a 10-in.  
gun cast in steel, and had cut it up. Tests made  
showed it to be equal, if not superior, to the Wool-  
wich demands for forged steel. He contended that  
sufficient experience had now been obtained of cast  
steel, a material which many firms in the country  
could produce, and the time had come to give it a  
trial. Taking equal grades of carbon, steel could  
be cast equal to that which was forged. This, he  
maintained, was a proved fact, though there were  
many who would not allow it. That, however, must  
either be from their want of experience of the  
matter, or from a determination not to see what  
was put before them. Still, the facts existed, and  
he had no doubt Mr. James Riley, equally with  
himself, would be prepared to supply a piece of cast  
steel equal in every way to a similar forging. Mr.  
Spencer was also of the opinion that much harm  
might be done by tempering.

M. Gautier, who opened the discussion, said he  
would not be surprised if further improvements in  
gun manufacture were made by casting the gun  
from steel in place of building it up. Mr. James  
Riley said there was in the steel trade a tolerable  
unanimous opinion as to the desirability of using  
cast steel for gun making. By cast steel he meant  
steel that had no forging done to it. His opinion  
was that guns could be made of such a material  
equal under proof to those now produced. Mr. Ellis  
spoke of cavities "more or less large." The large  
cavities, the speaker said, ought not to exist, and  
would not exist in work done by those who under-  
stood their business. The small cavities were now  
a known quantity, and they were mostly near the  
surface. He fully agreed with Mr. Spencer that  
the time had arrived that some encouragement  
should be given to the trial of guns made from cast  
steel.

Sir Henry Bossemer said that the subject under



consideration was especially interesting to him, as the production of a metal suitable for guns was the thing that first turned his attention to the manufacture of iron and steel. In considering the points such as those which had been discussed he came to the conclusion it was the want of pressure which caused the trouble through the gases that were evolved when the metal was in a fluid state. This pressure might be obtained by the use of a gaseous vehicle for applying the pressure. This could be effected by means of introducing a slow burning powder that would evolve large volumes of gas, and rocket powder was well adapted for the purpose. The powder would be introduced, and after the metal was poured in and the mould sealed the powder would be ignited by means of a fuse. In this way a pressure of 5 or 6, or even 10 tons to the square inch could be set up, and would bear on the molten metal in the mould. In such a case Sir Henry was convinced a casting could be made that would require no work on it afterwards. The hammer might answer for small pieces, but in heavy work the *vis-inertia* of the mass prevented the effect of the blow being distributed equally throughout. A gaseous pressure, on the other hand, acted on all surfaces equally.

Mr. Adamson referred to the effects of tempering and the great difference that resulted from applying that operation to small pieces and large pieces. In the former the action pervades the mass reaching to the interior. In big pieces, on the other hand the influence was in some way local, being confined, comparatively speaking, to the surface. It was, therefore, useless, trying to arrive at conclusions as to the effect on larger masses of steel by pulling small pieces in light machines.

Mr. J. Pease said he was interested in steel castings and was disappointed in the conclusions drawn by the author (Major Cubillo) when he said: "I think that whilst the possibility of manufacturing great flawless steel castings may not be completely established, and while a casting by tempering at different temperatures might be capable of acquiring the characteristics of steel forged and tempered, the latter metal must be exclusively used in the construction of guns." These conclusions, the speaker thought, were not in accordance with the facts set forth. Reference was made to cavities in castings, but the author said in an early part of the paper: "If, at the end of a heat of the Martin-Siemens process a certain quantity of ferro-silicon manganese be added to the bath, the metal obtained does not present the numerous cavities." The want of ductility and tenacity were referred to, but it was said that these defects could be got over by tempering. In the Terre-Noire process deformation was less by casting than forging. In his paper Major Cubillo said:

All those of our members who have followed the improvements in the manufacture of steel for guns will remember the admirable paper read by M. Pourcelat at the Vienna meeting. That eminent metallurgist demonstrated, from the results obtained in the manufacture of hoops for 4 inch French naval guns, that it was possible, by tempering the steel castings at different temperatures, to manufacture a metal which, by its characteristics under tension and impact, can compete with steel forged and tempered. The ingots cast for the 4 inch hoops were small, and M. Pourcelat, with the characteristic modesty of true merit, did not venture to assert that the same process applied to hoops of more powerful guns, would give equally satisfactory results. In the catalogue of the objects exhibited by the Terre-Noire Company at the Paris International Exhibition of 1878, I find among the steel castings a tube for a 5.5 inch French naval gun, which fired 100 rounds with charges of 9.25 lb. and 10.75 lb., and projectiles of 41 lb. and 46 lb. The deformations caused in the tube were smaller than those occurring in a forged tube equally tested. This is a very satisfactory result; but, in my opinion, the most practical and severe trials of tempered steel castings have been made in Sweden. The trial of the 4.6 inch gun was also very satisfactory, presenting only a small expansion in the most advanced part of the powder chamber. These admirable results seem to indicate that castings suitably tempered can be employed without any risk in the construction of field guns, which have hitherto been the only ones tried. What is then the reason that they are not adopted in all countries? In my opinion, trials on a larger scale than those hitherto made are necessary, in order to dissipate the doubts now entertained as to the adoption of steel castings for the manufacture of guns.

It was obvious throughout this discussion that those who favored steel casting had the facts with them; it was the prejudices that were against them. Major Cubillo did not believe that the possibility of manufacturing great flawless steel castings was completely established, and did believe that a casting might be capable of acquiring the characteristics of steel forged and tempered by tempering at different temperatures, but yet he illogically insisted that "the forged metal must be exclusively used in the construction of guns."

Mr. Pease in his remarks very forcibly said that he could not reconcile these statements, and could

not put the same interpretation on the facts quoted as the author did. Probably he said the opinion therein expressed was merely the echo of old prejudices, which, he trusted, would soon die.

#### MACDONALD'S IMPROVED TACTICS.

AMONG the systems recently submitted to the Board upon revision of the "tactics," is that devised by Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. A. Macdonald, commanding the Queen's Edinburgh R. V. Brigade, who is the Lord Advocate (Attorney-General) of Scotland, and also a Member of Parliament, and who will be agreeably remembered in this country as the captain of the Scottish International Rifle Team.

For a number of years Colonel Macdonald has been prominent in Great Britain as an advocate for the abolition of the greater part of the existing system of British drill and confining the instruction to simple manoeuvres and particularly to movements in open order. Besides the usual arguments that the introduction of improved fire-arms has rendered close formations impracticable in the field, he insists that the main instruction of the soldier in time of peace should be in the movements which he will be required to perform in war; that under the present system, instruction is confined entirely to close formations where the touch of elbow is preserved, and, consequently, when troops are required to assume open order in the excitement of battle they feel unsupported and become unsteady from their unaccustomed surroundings. Therefore their drill should habitually be in loose order. Many of the suggestions of Colonel Macdonald have been adopted in the recent revision of the British Drill Book, referred to in the recent number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Among these are the abolition of wheeling, breaking into columns, countermarching, breaking off files, etc.

Colonel Macdonald's system is simply a development of the manoeuvres of a company. He forms a company with 80 inches of front to each file and the ranks 60 inches apart. Ranks are therefore never opened for review, the officers merely coming to the front. Two sergeants act as guides, one upon each flank; markers are in the rear of the flank files. Markers and guides never change. In column the distance between the companies is the front of the company and three paces. In quarter column (close column) eight paces, and in line three paces.

On "falling in" the company "forms fours" by facing to the right and stepping off (as in Casey). After this, the fours always assume the same relative positions if faced in any other direction, and are never renumbered. If any of them are disabled, the men in the rear fill their places. The fours are told off into groups of eight as rights and lefts. The groups are then ordered to "inward turn" (the right fours facing to the left, the lefts to the right) so that the men take note of one another, and the corporal or man as designed as the group leader, carries arms. At the command "outward turn" all face back and the group leader orders arms. Any odd men will be next the left group if less than four. If more, they act as an independent group.

The company manoeuvres in fours in advancing to the front, the files proceeding in Indian file and keeping their distance from each other, as in going by a flank. This seems to be the greatest novelty in the system. To pass obstacles, too large to avoid by closing in the fours, the group forms eight deep by the four men on the left moving behind those on their right, the ranks behind stepping short to let them in until the obstacle is passed. Two deep are not formed out of fours at any time without direct command, except when necessary to pass a narrow place, when it is done without command, but under the direction of the officers, four deep being resumed by each four after passing through.

In making an attack the front rank men of each four advance as skirmishers under the command of a subaltern, the line being connected with the right of the company by links composed of men thrown forward from the right file. These links mark the right of each company, and the skirmishers sent forward take such intervals between the links from their own company and those from the company on their left, as the ground will admit of. The fours advance by alternate rushes of the

men from the "rights" of each group, followed by those from the "lefts." When the line has reached the proper distance the second man of each set of fours follow as skirmishers in like manner, the remaining two being ordered forward in turn as the circumstances require. Each man follows his group and reinforces it, when the fighting line is formed. The captain remains in the centre, i. e., between the second and third lines, and controls the whole company, sending his orders to the subalterns who command the different lines. The men of each group keep together as much as possible, and in rallying after an attack assemble under the directions of their group leader and take their places in the company line.

Colonel Macdonald claims that his system is superior to any other in giving mobility in advancing through broken country. He claims to have marched his regiment through a thick wood and also through a camp (with tents standing in the usual manner), and to have brought it out upon the other side without confusion. He does not claim that in making an attack under this system there will not be some confusion, but claims that there is not one-fifth of what there is under any other. The companies are not mixed up, the men all continue under their own commanders, the men composing the groups all know each other and can be rallied and formed quickly and without confusion. In every drill the men are exercised alternately in "parade drill" and "action drill" for not over fifteen minutes each. In the first, the men are moved in a strictly formal manner, hands steady and dressing accurately performed. In the latter the men stand "in place rest" when halted, move with freedom, and are not dressed but encouraged to find their alignment themselves without guides or markers. In this connection it will be noted that British troops come to an order when halted, and come to a carry arms (without a specific order) when ordered to move.

THE selection of disabled officers to fill the three existing vacancies on the limited retired list of the Army is a matter now under consideration by the Secretary of War and Adjutant General of the Army. It is expected that Major Frank T. Bennett, 2d Cav., will be chosen for one of the places, but the other two are involved in some uncertainty. There being a desire to make as many places as possible for the graduates, the general supposition would be that all three retirements would be made from the line, but it is not at all certain that such will be the case. Indeed, there is a strong impression that two of the three will be staff officers. Major Reese, of the Pay Department, who has been on continuous sick leave for several years, has applied for retirement under the law permitting paymasters to retire after 20 years' service, and it is understood that his application will be approved either at the present time or in the near future. The case of Captain George M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, is also under consideration. It is brought up at this time by reason of the early retirement of General Duane and the prospective promotion of Colonel Casey, which will call for a decision as to who shall be promoted to the vacancy in the grade of major. Captain Wheeler being the senior captain his promotion would in the ordinary course immediately follow were it not for the fact that he has been pronounced incapacitated by an Army Retiring Board. According to the President's ruling in the Merrill case he is not eligible for promotion and should be retired to make way for the promotion of the officer next below him. Captain Wheeler has written a letter to the Department asking to be promoted when the vacancy occurs, and protesting against retirement on the ground that he has recovered from his previous disability and that he is now capable of active duty.

THE indications are that about twenty of the West Point cadets who graduate next week will be assigned as additional 2d lieutenants. There are at present only twenty-four vacancies in the grade of 2d lieutenant, with none prospective between now and date of graduation, unless the three vacancies on the retired list should be filled by the retirement of line officers. The class contains forty-four members. The vacancies are thirteen in the infantry,



seven in the cavalry and four in the artillery. It is expected that at least two of the graduates will be assigned as additional in the Engineer Corps. The retirement of General Duane on June 30 will make way for one of these.

GENERAL BOULANGER understands military sentiment and he certainly has the faculty of presenting his opinions tersely. Military men in every country controlled by popular government will thoroughly sympathize with this statement of the French general, which appears in his recently published volume: "There are some short-sighted individuals who would lay down in our country that the sole mission of the Army is to fight and hold its tongue. Now, if the Army wears a sword, it is the political power that orders it to draw it or keep it sheathed. In our times, when armies are nothing but the nations themselves, ready to rush against each other, is it possible to force upon men the despairing obligation to keep silently watching, with folded arms, the lamentable spectacle of faults and errors which they hold to be in the highest degree dangerous for their country, and, once the hour of peril has struck, to tell them, 'We have only you to trust to now to extricate us from the precipice; if we fall, your name, your good repute, your honor will be the first victims of the cataclysm?' For my part, I decline to be made a scapegoat." It is substantially the same thing which has been said by Wolseley in England and which is not said so pointedly by military observers in this country only because the pressure of necessity is not so immediate here, and hence there is even less probability than in England and France of their receiving a respectful hearing.

THE following-named non-commissioned officers have passed satisfactory preliminary examinations before Department Boards this year for promotion to 2d lieutenantcies and will be ordered to Fort Monroe for final examination at the usual time. Although there will be no vacancies for them until some time after the graduates have been assigned, it is reasonably certain that their laudable efforts will be rewarded during the next six or eight months.

John M. Sigworth, corporal, Battery L, 1st Art.  
Moses A. Gray (right name Zalinski), corporal, Battery G, 1st Art. This is a brother of Capt. Zalinski, of the 5th Art.

Robert W. Rose, corporal, Co. C, 16th Inf.  
Michael McNamee, 1st sergeant, Troop G, 7th Cav.  
Percival G. Lowe, sergeant, Co. B, 18th Inf.  
Wm. Alex. Campbell, sergeant, Co. K, 12th Inf.  
Henry A. Barber, 1st sergeant, Troop E, 7th Cav.  
Nelson Chase, 1st sergeant, Troop B, 7th Cav.  
Harold L. Jackson, corporal, Co. F, 15th Inf.  
Frederick H. Sargeant, corporal, Co. G, 7th Inf.  
Wm. C. Bennett, sergeant, Co. H, 17th Inf.

It seems to us that the minority of the House Military Committee, who dissent from the proposition to place John C. Fremont on the retired list of the Army, have much the best of the argument. Will any one show what it was that Fremont did during the War of the Rebellion which entitles him to this consideration? He displayed no ability as a general officer, and his appointment to high command resulted only in confusion and mischief. There is no man holding an equal place in public recognition who has been more overrated than John C. Fremont. If the retired list is to be opened to those not now in the Army who did service during the war there will be a long procession ahead of Fremont, if he falls into his proper place.

THE following resolutions were adopted by the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis on Wednesday:

Resolved, That this convention takes occasion to express its unfeigned sorrow at the serious and dangerous illness of General Phil Sheridan (applause), and to him whose noble and valiant deeds will ever be enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen we extend our sincerest sympathy. We earnestly trust that the great soldier and distinguished patriot will meet with a speedy recovery and that the Divine Providence may spare him in this nation for many years to come.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to General Sheridan as expressive of the heartfelt sympathies of the Democracy of the United States.

The convention nominated by acclamation Grover Cleveland, of New York, for President and Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, for Vice President.

FORT NIAGARA, near Youngstown, N. Y., has been selected this year as the place where the annual rifle competition for the Army prizes shall take place. They will follow closely upon the rifle competitions

of the Division of the Atlantic and the Department of the East at the same post, which furnishes ample facilities in respect to ranges and other accommodations. The accessibility of Fort Niagara, its proximity to the Falls and other healthful resorts should attract a large crowd of visitors to the competitions and we predict a most successful and interesting occasion.

ACCORDING to the reply of the Secretary of War to the Reagan resolution, which was transmitted to the Senate June 4, the retired list of the Army has cost since its creation, in 1861, \$16,530,000, the beneficiaries during the period numbering 786. The retired list at present consists of 476 officers.

THE bill providing for the promotion of Army officers after twenty years' service in one grade was reached by the Senate June 4 in its regular order, but being objected to by Senator Cockrell it went over without action.

THERE is no change in the condition of General Sheridan, at the time we go to press on Friday, which is decisive of the result in his case. His friends are still hopeful, and the General himself is very confident of a favorable result.

THE Welsbach Incandescent Gaslight Company had an interesting exhibition at their offices, No. 13 W. 27th Street, New York, on Wednesday, of their burners, which produce perfect combustion of the gas passing through them. This increases the light emitted and decreases the amount of heat evolved, which is only one-fourth of that produced by ordinary burners. There is no smoke or soot, the flame is steady, and a reduction of one-half in gas bills is promised. Suspended over the flame is a "mantle." The construction of the "mantle" is curious. A cotton cylinder, about 5 inches long and 2 inches in diameter, is covered with network and dipped in a chemical solution. It is held over the flame until the cotton network has been consumed, leaving the oxides of the metal in a permanent network form. The heat of the gas burning within the cylinder converts it into a brilliant, steady flame.

THE board of Army officers which convened at the Army Building in New York this week to select a suitable site for a new proving ground for the Army will probably be in session for several weeks. The object of convening the board at this time is for the purpose of obtaining information for use of Congress in connection with the resolution now pending providing for the sale of Sandy Hook for hotel purposes.

THE State of New York has adopted a statute abolishing punishment of hanging and substituting execution by electricity. The new law also provides that the execution is to be strictly private, not even the day being made public. The bodies of those suffering the extreme penalty of the law are to be given to their friends, but public funerals will not be allowed.

MRS. EMMA S. DILL, in a letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, makes a strong appeal that the wives of old soldiers be permitted to enter the Soldiers' Homes with them. "If," says she, "husband and wife could live there together, the home would be a home; woman's influence would make work, chapel exercises, everything, have a homelike appearance."

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Col. J. M. Whittemore will inspect c. c. and g. e. at Watervliet Arsenal (S. O. June 6, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. W. C. Langfitt, C. E., Dept. Columbia, has qualified as a sharpshooter.

Sergt. G. W. Merrill, sig. Corps, will be discharged the service (S. O. June 6, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Geo. D. DeShon, 23d Inf., Fort Wayne will proceed to Fort Brady, Mich., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 115, June 8, Div. Atlantic).

A gen. court martial convoked at Fort Trumbull, Conn., is dissolved. A gen. court martial will be held at Fort Trumbull, Conn., June 12. Detail: Lieut. Col. John Mendenhall, 4th Art.; Capt. John Egan, Eugene A. Bancroft, and Wm. Ennis, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Walter Howe and Wm. Everett, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. George W. Gatchell, 4th Art.; and 2d Lt. Alfred M. Hunter, 4th Art., J. Ad. (S. O. 115, June 8, Div. Atlantic.)

A gen. court martial is appointed to meet at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., June 11. Detail: Major Abram C. Wildrick, Capt. Geo. W. Crabb and Joshua A. Fessenden, 1st Lieut. Granger Adams, Albert C. Blunt, and Harvey C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. John W. Ruckman, 5th Art., J. A. (S. O. 115, Div. Atl., June 8.)

The leave of 1st Lieut. Jas. B. Goe, 13th Inf., is extended one month. (S. O. H. Q. A., June 8.)

The leave of Lieut. James Hughes, 10th Cav., is extended four months, with permission to go beyond sea. (S. O. H. Q. A., June 8.)

The resignation of Cadet John B. Rushing, 3d class, Military Academy, is accepted, to take effect July 1 (S. O. H. Q. A., June 8.)

#### THE SELFRIDGE COURT.

In the trial of Capt. T. O. Selfridge, U. S. N., before a court-martial at Washington, Chas. G. Dearborn, ship's writer on the U. S. S. *Omaha* at the time of the accident at the Island of Ike-Sima, was called as a witness by the defence. He testified that he was in charge of the whaleboat of the *Omaha* at the time of the target practice, taking observations of the explosions of the shells; that it seemed to him that all the shells exploded, and that he so reported to the commanding officer of the ship.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank Courts, U. S. N., was examined on the part of the defence, and testified that on March 4, 1887, the day the accident occurred, he was on duty on the *Omaha*; that Capt. Selfridge gave him the impression that the anticipated target practice was to be out at sea; that on passing the Island of Ike-Sima its bluffs seemed to recommend themselves as a proper background for a target, and that Capt. Selfridge then determined to establish the target there; that the reason first entertained to go to sea was the presence in the vicinity of Nagasaki of Japanese fishing smacks, which made the target practice dangerous, but that at Ike-Sima all seemed safe and secure.

The witness further testified that the *Omaha* was the first ship on which he had sailed where he had ever seen boats sent from the ship during target practice for the purpose of observing the fall and explosion of shells.

Rear Admiral John Lee Davis testified that he knew of no edict or letter of request having been issued by the Japanese authorities that foreign ships should not have firing within a marine mile of the shore while he was in command of the Asiatic squadron; did not know personally of great gun firing within that distance, although he had heard of it. In ordinary target practice it was not customary to send a ship ashore to look for unexploded shells, and has known of target practice within the territorial jurisdiction of a foreign Power without the permission of such Power, and did not consider it as in violation of the comity of nations or international law.

Comdr. Wm. C. Wise, U. S. N., testified that while in command of the U. S. ship *Palos* he thought target practice had been made against rocks on shore; that he never knew of any boats having been sent out from the ship for the purpose of making search for unexploded shells; that the islands of rocks fired at were not inhabited, so far as he knew from observation from his ship; that firing by a ship of war within one marine league of foreign territory would be a violation of international law, if the firing took place on the coast of Continental Europe, but not in China or Japan, because Japan was not an empire from 1865 to 1888, and that she does not probably recognize as international law what European nations do; that she was regarded as a barbarous country up to about 1873, and that she had granted to the United States extra territorial rights.

Capt. Selfridge testified that he was aware of a usage among naval officers of having target practice within three nautical miles of shore; this usage prevailed before the 4th of March, 1887; had no knowledge of the prohibition by any authority of such usage at the time mentioned, or of its disapproval by the Government of the United States; such practice was recognized and countenanced by naval officers of the highest reputation. Target practice by ships is reported to the Department, and instances are found of firing within the three-mile limit; ships have fired great guns at a target or at rocks and islands on different coasts, as evinced by these reports; knows of instances of target practice where boats have not been sent to ascertain the results of the firing; the island of Ike-Sima is high, excepting in the centre, where there is a depression, making a ravine, where is huddled the small village at which the shells are alleged to have exploded; the only street or pathway is a small brook which runs down to the ravine and supplies water to the village. The practice was had against the bluff, and not in violation of any Japanese rights, but entirely from considerations of safety, as the sea for 25 miles, or as far as could be seen, was filled with fishing smacks.

Capt. Selfridge closed his testimony by detailing the punishment, humiliation and suffering to which he had been subjected on account of this accident; that without official investigation he was illegally relieved from the command of his ship, the *Omaha*; ordered to take passage in her while under the command of the executive officer from Nagasaki to Yokohama. He was reported to the Secretary of the Navy by Rear Admiral Chandler in a report which bears upon its face personal animus and in which the English language has been almost exhausted in finding terms sufficiently strong to express the character of the offences; that upon the conclusion of the Court of inquiry he was kept five months in Japan, where the cause of being relieved from his ship was well known, and that finally, at the expiration of fifteen months from the date of the target practice, he appeared to ask justice from the court-martial. The defence will probably rest here, the prosecution relying upon the evidence taken before the Court of inquiry in Japan.

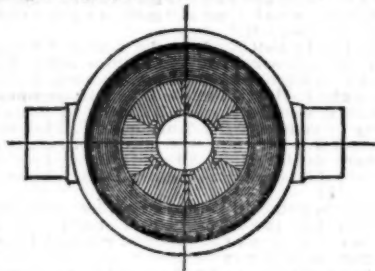
The charge against Capt. Selfridge is "Neglect of Duty." The specifications, which are three in number, allege: I. That he located a target for great gun practice within a marine league of the coast of Japan without asking permission, in disregard of the requirements of the comity of nations as existing between a friendly power, to wit: "the Empire of Japan and the United States." II. That he did not make a reconnaissance of the island of Ike-Sima to ascertain whether it was inhabited and whether he could fire at it without danger to life, limb or property. III. That he did not at the conclusion of his target practice take the necessary precautions to ascertain whether any of the projectiles had failed to explode or remained upon the island unexploded, and left without taking any steps whatever to ascertain the facts as to this.

P.—Our critic is wrong. The Board was convened in January last (see JOURNAL of January 21, 1888, page 567) to prepare a system of infantry tactics, a system of cavalry tactics, and a system of light artillery tactics for the use of the ARMY of the United States. This provides not for a system of mere drill for the Army as it now exists, but a system of combined tactics for the "armies" of the United States which may hereafter be called into the field for active service.



## ORDNANCE NOTES.

We give an illustration of the new plan for building wire-wound B. L. rifled cannon in sections, which is the recent invention of Mr. Brown. It is proposed to build a gun of 8-in. calibre, with a bore of 34 calibres and weighing 13½ tons. With a powder charge of 125 lbs. and a projectile of 250 lbs. a muzzle velocity of 2,050 per second is claimed. An elastic strength of 134,000 per sq. inch is claimed for this gun, as compared with 56,000 lbs. for the Ordnance gun. The powder pressure of the Ordnance gun is 36,000 lbs.; that claimed for the Brown gun 40,000 lbs., and the pressure at which its seams open is put at 44,000 lbs., the normal pressure induced by winding being 23,000 lbs.



Broad Arrow says: "There can be little doubt but that another gunnery revolution is close at hand. Quick firing has reached the 100-pr. 6 inch gun, and given it 2,400 feet initial velocity against 1,850 of the present type, with a penetration of perhaps 16 in. at 1,000 yards. The gun is fired from the shoulder at the rate of two rounds per minute."

The New York Sun reports an interview with Captain E. L. Zalinski, 5th Art., in which he says: There is now at Fort Hamilton a Pneumatic gun, which was made for the Italian Government and will soon be shipped to Italy. It has not yet been mounted, but Capt. Zalinski, who has charge of it, expects to get the pieces together soon. It was originally intended to test it practically, but that idea has been abandoned. Capt. Zalinski says: "The inventor has long had the idea that the pneumatic gun would be an efficient counterminer, and that a vessel with three gun mounted in the bow, could be moored at the entrance of a channel and that channel could be cleared of torpedoes at the rate of something like a mile an hour, the cleared passage being 300 feet wide, and buoyed if necessary by the guns themselves after it is cleared. He proposes to use 100-pound charges of nitro-gelatine, which will destroy torpedo cases or explode torpedoes anywhere within a radius of 50 feet. These 100-pound charges can, by regulating the air pressure and the train of the outer guns, be thrown so that they will fall at distances of practically 100 feet from each other, both longitudinally and laterally. I would make a practical test of the gun that has just reached here, if it were possible to supply a tangible target. Shooting into vacancy proves nothing. If the Government is desirous of putting the gun to proof it can easily be done. It would cost about \$100,000 to take an old monitor, strengthen her hull and let us fire at her. The result would be worth the expenditure. Within the next few years naval architects will turn their attention to that part of the hull of a man-of-war that is under water. Nowhere can so much damage be inflicted as there. If a vessel is struck above the water line the damage will be limited, except she be hit in a few vulnerable spots, but if a hole is put through the lower part of her hull she is going to sink. That is why I would like to test this gun against a monitor whose hull had been strengthened as I have said."

The second pair of barbette guns for H. M. S. Colingwood are not "promised" to be ready before the end of July. The principal differences in pattern between the new ordnance and the old that failed, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, are that the chase of the new guns is larger and stronger, increasing the weight of the piece by about six tons. The old pattern guns had five different steps in diameter from breech to muzzle; there are now only three. The binder end of the gun remains the same, but the barrel is of one diameter right along. It has been found that these guns without trunnions, held down on their sides only by steel bands or straps, have a tendency when fired to slightly twist round on their axes, owing to the pressure of the projectile as it travels through the gun on the grooves of the rifling. The gun has therefore to be secured by preventer studs, screwed through the bottom of the slide into the gun itself.

A correspondent, who witnessed the recent trials at the Camp de Chalons, says that the two movable turrets specially constructed for the occasion were completely "disintegrated." The plates were not smashed by the melinite shells, but were in each instance stripped off the body of the work. It will be necessary, he says, to replace metallic plates by concrete. The *Avenir Militaire* doubts the value of the Chalons trials, where the turrets were exposed to a heavy and continuous fire from guns mounted on carefully constructed platforms. It is declared that the new French steel cromium will find its way through anything and in the same breath we are assured that the French commandant of engineers, Mougin, has invented a fort—a combination of cupolas and cement—in which the garrison will be perfectly safe. The cupolas will resist all shells, past, present and future; in these the guns will be worked. The remainder of the garrison will be down below, protected by some 30 ft. of cement.

The Austrian *Militär Zeitung* gives some particulars of the 8 mm. rifle adopted in Austria. The ball is of lead, coated with steel, is four calibres in length, and weighs 15 grammes 8. The charge, which is of 4 grammes, is of brown powder, composed of 75 per cent. of saltpetre, 15 per cent. of brown carbon (this giving the characteristic color), and 10 per cent. of sulphur. The initial velocity is 330 metres, and it revolves 2,120 per second. The

cartridges are so much reduced in weight that 146 of them are but equivalent to 100 of the old kind. In many respects the gun is similar to the Manlicher, and the breech may be opened and closed with the greatest ease and rapidity; but the magazine is quite new in form. The rifle is exclusively a repeater, which is said to be no disadvantage, because the charge is made so easily. Tables, comparing the new rifle with the German rifle of 1871 and the French rifle of 1886, show a range for the German gun of 3,000 metres, for the Austrian 3,800 metres and for the French 4,200 metres; but it should be noted that the figures relating to the Lebel rifle are given under reserve. Again, the tables would show that the penetrating power of the Austrian rifle (not taking into account the metal of the ball) is twice as great, and that of the Lebel rifle two-and-a-half times as great, as that of the German rifle, while in accuracy of fire the latter is equally inferior to the others.

The Krupp Company are at present manufacturing, for the Italian Government, a gun weighing 139 tons, intended for the *Sardagna*. The length of this enormous weapon is 52½ ft., and its calibre is 15.7 in. The projectiles to be used are of two kinds—one a steel shell 3 ft. 9 in. long and weighing 1,630 lb., the other 5 ft. 2 in. long and weighing 2,314 lb. The charge will be 1,009 lb., which will give the lighter shell an initial velocity of 6,411 ft. per second, and the heavier shell one of 2,099 feet per second.

A 100-pounder rapid-firing gun has just been completed by Armstrong and Co., and is to be sent to Portsmouth for trial. If satisfactory, the *Blake* and *Blenheim* are to be supplied with this gun.

There is no doubt that the sale of the Gatling gun is practically one to the British Government, having been made upon the assurance of orders from that Government, which will make the venture a commercial success from the start. We have not felt at liberty to mention this fact before, but it has been made public through other mediums. Thus one by one the American inventions, which we ought to control on this side of the Atlantic, slip away from us, and the efforts of American inventors result sooner or later in building up foreign manufactories. There is no man connected with gun manufacture who is held in higher esteem than Dr. Gatling, and we are glad to know that he is to continue with the new company who are wise enough to understand and appreciate his value.

The organization of the new company which is to continue the manufacture of military and sporting arms, sewing machines, etc., under the title of Remington Arms Company, at Ilion, was perfected last week. The parties contributing the whole of the capital (\$400,000 in 16,000 shares) are Hartley and Graham, of New York, and the Winchester Arms Co., of New Haven, Conn. The trustees, five in number, are Marcellus Hartley, Malcolm Graham, Wm. W. Reynolds, Wm. W. Converse and Thos. G. Bennett, the latter two representing the Winchester Arms Co. Mr. Hartley was elected president of the board, Mr. Bennett vice-president, and Mr. Reynolds secretary, Mr. Wilfred Hartley, a nephew of the president, being chosen treasurer. This coming together of the two great firms above referred to seems not unlike the drifting together of great merchant ships, brought about with no help of wind and current. The personnel of the new control of the Remington armory gives every reason to hope that whatever commercial and manufacturing experience, exceptional business shrewdness and enterprise, backed by enormous reserve capital, can do to resurrect and permanently establish the traditional prosperity of the Ilion Works, will be done. The president of the new company, Marcellus Hartley, was quite a young man in 1861 when the war of the rebellion commenced, yet he was old enough and shrewd enough to go to Europe at the very start and secure for the U. S. Government a large portion of the war material that could be spared from the English and Continental arsenals, thus anticipating the attempts of the South to supply itself with small arms and doing the Union authorities a service which has never been appreciated at its practical value. Less conspicuous in foreign and Government transactions than his partner, Mr. Graham is esteemed one of the shrewdest business managers in New York. Mr. Converse and Mr. Bennett, representing the Winchester Arms Co., are both men of long experience in the production of small arms and cartridges, well known abroad, and are credited with having created in the great shops at New Haven a system of manufacture more perfect than in other establishments in the world. Mr. Bennett, who married a daughter of the late Gov. Winchester, the founder of the company, has studied the evolution of fire arm very thoroughly and acquired a unique familiarity with patent rights in that department of invention. Mr. W. W. Reynolds, the secretary of the board, has for many years been a highly trusted representative of Hartley and Graham, and in addition to a large acquaintance in Europe and South America, is perhaps more generally known in this country as a contractor for war material than any one of his colleagues. In August, 1870, he was in Paris in the interests of his employers and was obliged to remain till after the investment of the city by the Germans—about Sept. 20. As days passed on and he found it impossible to communicate with the outside, he had recourse to the manufacturer of the balloons which had been used to convey mail packages beyond the lines, though no thought had then been given to the possibility of escape by such precarious carriage for the besieged themselves. He ordered a balloon made of sufficient capacity for the transport of four persons. A similar balloon was ordered a few hours after for Gambetta, the Provisional President, who desired to reach Tours. On Oct. 6 the balloon for the President was not quite ready, and Mr. Reynolds very gracefully conceded the use of his own private vehicle. In answer to a request politely rendered but savoring under the circumstances of a command. On the morning of Oct. 7, however, both balloons were ready and both ascended about 11 o'clock. The descent of both was also safely made during the afternoon, and the next day M. Gambetta and his American friends reached Tours. The use of balloons after this initial success became, so to speak, common. And to Mr. Reynolds is to be ac-

corded the credit of first practically testing this mode of communicating between Paris and the outer world at the time of the siege.

## SHERMAN AND SHERIDAN.

A GOSSIPER in the N. Y. Sun tells this story, in which fact and fancy appear to be judiciously weighed: The writer thinks of Gen. Sheridan as he appeared at a small social gathering in 5th Avenue one evening last winter, in part an assemblage of Ohio men, with some connection or other with the formation of the Ohio Club, with which Gen. Sheridan and other sons of Ohio were interested. Of course, Sherman and Sheridan were the lions of the night, and they were admired and petted a great deal by the ladies, especially by a half dozen girls from Madame Reed's school—the institution from which Rose Elizabeth Cleveland has just retired as an instructress. The school girls did not dissemble their interest in the two warriors, but gazed on them after the manner of the æsthetic maidens at Grosvenor in "Patience." Sherman bore it with adamant fortitude, and even seemed to enjoy it, but Sheridan seemed diffident and rather ill at ease under the ordeal of adulation. After a while a matron presented her daughter to Sherman. He took her hand and said: "I am very glad to know you."

"Oh, the gladness is all on the part of my daughter, I am sure," said the effusive dame. "Now, General, if you would give her one of those celebrated kisses—"

Sherman needed no further invitation. He kissed the not unwilling girl with a loud smack on the cheek. There was some laughter and well bred exclamations at this, and Sherman turned to Sheridan, introducing the very pretty recipient of his kiss.

"Now, Gen. Sheridan," said a gentleman, "you surely won't let Sherman get an advantage of you."

Sheridan had to kiss the girl or run. There was no alternative. She stood demurely ready for the contact. He reddened visibly, and then, instead of kissing the girl on the cheek as Sherman had done, he lifted her hand to his lips. It was something of a disappointment to the spectators, if not to the girl, but it was dignified and handsome.

## A SMOKELESS EXPLOSIVE.

Broad Arrow says: "An ideal explosive agent should be one that possesses the primary desideratum, absence of smoke—that is, that the gas evolved should be transparent, and rapidly absorbed by the atmosphere. It might have a greater propelling force with greater penetrative power, and yet less recoil than that of gunpowder, and with a lower temperature the barrel would not be inconveniently heated by rapid discharge. Such an explosive agent, we have before contended, our authorities should make every effort to procure for our small army, and now is the time when the stimulus of a substantial reward should be offered to induce inventors and scientists to come forward with the results of their experiments and investigations; for the introduction of such an explosive would materially modify the form and weight of the cartridge and charge, and necessitate a change in the magazine of the weapon. It is proposed to adopt; thus millions of public money would be saved. It is not going too far to say that the introduction of magazine rifles, and a smokeless explosive agent, must be followed speedily by a revolution in tactics. For were contending forces approaching each other under the tactical conditions now in vogue, one dependent on gunpowder would suffer tremendous blows from batteries whose position and distance they would be quite unable to determine by the sound only of their reports, and their outposts would be completely demoralized by being harassed and picked off by an unseen, yet only too apparent, enemy."

## GENERAL SHERMAN ON CIRCUS PARADES.

THE Columbus (Ohio) Journal prints the following letter from General Sherman:

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,  
NEW YORK, May 30, 1888.

Hon. H. T. Chittenden, Columbus, O.:

DEAR SIR: Your kind letter of the 29th is received. My understanding with Gov. Foraker is that I shall visit your centennial some time in September. The meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee will be at Toledo Sept. 12 and 13. I naturally aim to kill two birds with the same stone, and have marked my book Columbus, O., Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 10-11. Won't that do? Please consult the Governor, who has had experience, and knows that these popular demonstrations are more dangerous to life than battles, as illustrated by Gen. Sheridan's recent experience. Last summer at the unveiling of Burnside's statue I came nearer death than at Shiloh—five and a half hours in a 4th of July sun making the tour of Providence & in Barnum's circus for the gaze of the inhabitants from their cool windows and verandas to reach the statue, not 400 yards from the place of starting. Now, I profess to know Columbus since 1832-33, and want to escape the circus part of your centennial, yet will be only too happy to spend a couple of days, preferably Sept. 10 and 11, giving the previous Saturday and Sunday to Lancaster, my native place. If you can arrange this for me, you will do me a personal kindness, as these calls on my time and purse have become almost an intolerable burden. Truly your friend, W. T. SHERMAN.

"UNEQUALLED for fast time and punctual service" is the motto of the New York Central and Lake Shore route between New York City and the West. The New York and Chicago Limited is distinguished as the fastest train run in America, and as making the longest distance run yet attempted by trains in regular service. The distance between New York and Albany, 142 miles, is run without a stop, the water supply being scooped from tanks lying between the tracks while running at full speed. A train leaving Chicago at 3.30 P. M. is due in New York at 7.30 P. M. the next day, a run of only twenty-six hours. The train leaving New York at 9.50 A. M. reaches Chicago at the same hour the next morning. The cars of these limited trains are now connected by glass paneled, tight fitting, and handsomely decorated vestibules, so as to make the train one long promenade, and greatly promoting the convenience and comfort of passengers besides eliminating entirely the risk of platform accidents. These cars are superbly furnished, elegantly fitted and in winter heated by steam. There is a buffet, smoking car and a dining car, barber shop and bath room, a reading room with well stocked library, and a secretary supplied with stationery and writing material.



## FAST SHIPS THE SAFEST.

The question whether "fast ships are the safest" is discussed by the captains of the leading transatlantic lines and others in an article appearing in the *North American Review*, and is decided in the affirmative by a substantially unanimous concurrence of opinion. They shorten the period of risk, run quicker through a fog or a gale of wind, and have the advantage over slower vessels in the event of collision. Capt. Geo. Murray, of the *Alaska*, says that he has never suffered the slightest damage about the decks, port rails, etc., during the heavy weather, including the blizzard of March 12, experienced in some years of command. Chas. W. Kennedy, late commander of the *Germania*, made 226 passages in her in eleven years and six months without a collision, and had three years of the same experience in the Baltic. The fast steamers are, he argues, quite as safe as the slow steamers of the past. An intelligent code of fog signals would still further reduce the chances of collision. James and George Thompson, the builders of some of the fastest of the Atlantic steamers, point out that the question of safety is not wholly dependent on avoiding collisions, and that if proper structural arrangements are made a ship may be as safe after a collision as before it. Another commander says: "Indeed, to my mind there is quite as much danger going slow as going fast. Then as to approaching land at a high rate of speed: this is said to be dangerous; but since Sir William Thomson invented his patent sounding machine, soundings can be taken when a ship is going at any speed. The safety of steamers going at a great speed cannot be better demonstrated I believe than by a reference to the Holyhead and Dublin mail steamers. These are among the fastest vessels in the world, making a speed of nearly 20 knots, or 23½ miles per hour; but though they have to cross the track of all vessels bound up the Irish Sea accidents to them are almost unheard of." Finally, we are told that the maximum speed has certainly not yet been reached. In all probability the *City of New York* and the *City of Paris*, which Messrs. James and George Thompson are building for the Inman Line, will surpass all that has heretofore been done, and they in turn may be left behind by still newer ships.

## INSPECTING DE LESSEPS'S CANAL.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Baltimore Sun*, writing from the U. S. S. *Richmond*, New Orleans, May 12, says: "Through the courtesy of the acting superintendent of the Panama Railroad special trains were placed at the disposal of the commander-in-chief and other officers of the *Richmond* during the two days' sojourn of the flagship at Aspinwall, and every opportunity afforded us for viewing the improvements that have been going on of late, and the wonderful work that has been accomplished by the American Dredging Company. Taking a special train at Colon and proceeding as far as Bahio Soldado, we dismounted and continued on, under the guidance of Capt. Douglas, manager of the dredging company, to the Chagres River, where, availing ourselves of the company's boats that were awaiting us, we were pulled as far as station 21. Here an opportunity was afforded us of seeing two of the largest of the dredges at work. The entire return to Colon was made, down the canal, in a pretty little steam yacht called the *Fredrick Ellis*, formerly the property of Ferdinand Ward, but at present owned by the Slaven Dredging Company. It would be, perhaps, presumptuous in me to express an opinion as to the present condition or future prospects of the Panama Canal, but it would, perhaps, not be out of place to mention right here that the general belief among the residents of the isthmus seems to be, decidedly, that the canal will not be opened in 1890, as M. le Comte de Lesseps proposes it shall be. That there are no insurmountable obstacles to its completion in a reasonable time, say in five or six years, is generally conceded. At present it is chiefly a question of funds. Whether the French will furnish these, or whether the enterprise will pass into the hands of Americans, is still an open question. The recent boom for the Nicaragua route in the United States has not affected people on the isthmus to any great extent. The work goes on much as usual, and will continue to do so as long as the money holds out and contracts are to be made."

## DECISIONS BY THE SECOND COMPTROLLER.

In the case of Nicholas Melcher, Co. G, 15th Ind. Vols., the Second Comptroller has decided that when a settlement is made for the whole bounty in favor of one jointly entitled with another or others, and the time limited for filing application expires, the applicant is barred by the statute.

An acquittal of the charge and of the specification is an acquittal of the offence of absence without leave, notwithstanding the court found the soldier guilty of absence.

In the case of Surgeon G. R. B. Horner, U. S. Navy, who was commissioned a surgeon's mate in the Navy, June 2, 1826, and a surgeon, April 4, 1831, and claims credit in the grade of surgeon for all service performed by him prior to his promotion, the Comptroller holds that the act of May 24, 1828, did not give graduated pay to assistant surgeons, as the increase was conditional upon passing an examination.

An officer of the Army was paid mileage by the shortest usually travelled route, which was longer than the route he actually travelled, and the Comptroller has decided that he is only entitled to mileage for the distance actually travelled.

In the case of the paymaster at the Naval Academy, whose exigency requisitions were approved June 25 and 28, and the deliveries were made in the fall of 1887, the Comptroller holds that the fact of the approval of the requisitions during the fiscal year 1887 does not necessarily imply a purchase was made, or a contract was entered into, either express or implied, during that fiscal year.

DURING the twenty-first year of the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, which has just drawn to a close, nearly 2,800 pupils have received instruction. Every State and Territory and many foreign countries have been represented.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

## NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

The following is a corrected statement showing the dates the different commands will occupy the State camp at Peekskill, N. Y., and also the officers assigned to duty during the different weeks. The camp opens June 16 and closes Aug. 11. Adj. Gen. J. Porter is Post Commander, Gen. J. M. Varian, Quartermaster, and will select his own assistants. Col. F. Phisterer is Post Adjutant:

From June 16 to June 23 the 14th Regt., Col. Mitchell, will occupy the camp together with the 1st Provisional Battalion, consisting of the 19th, 20th, 30th and 42d Separate Cos. in command of Maj. Chas. E. Waters, 23d Regt. 1st Lt. W. R. Campbell is Post Asst. Surgeon for the battalion, and Lt. J. S. Shepherd, 23d Regt., is acting Post Adjutant for the above week.

From June 23 to June 30, the 32d Regt., Col. Finkelman, and the 2d Provisional Battalion, consisting of the 3d, 28th, 33d and 36th Separate Cos. in command of Lt. Col. A. C. Smith, 23d Regt. Lt. F. B. Parke is Post Asst. Surgeon for the battalion, and Lt. P. H. Williams, 11th Regt., is acting Post Adjutant for that week.

From June 30 to July 7, the 11th Regt., Col. Stewart, and the 3d Provisional Battalion, consisting of the 1st, 18th, 34th and 40th Separate Cos. in command of Maj. Wm. A. Downs, 71st Regt. Lt. A. Head is Post Asst. Surgeon for the battalion, and Lt. A. J. Myer, 65th Regt., is acting Post Adjutant for this week.

From July 7 to July 14, the 65th Regt., Col. Welch, and the 4th Provisional Battalion, consisting of the 4th, 10th, 18th and 30th Separate Cos. in command of Maj. Henry Chauncey, Jr., 8th Regt. Lt. G. F. Whitney is Post Asst. Surgeon for the battalion, and Lt. G. J. Greene, 10th Bat., is acting Post Adjutant for this week.

From July 14 to July 21, the 69th Regt., Col. Cavanaugh, 1st Lt. Russell H. Benedict, Adj. 13th Regt., is acting Post Adjutant for this week.

From July 21 to July 28, the 13th Regt., Col. Austen; Lt. F. O. Johnston, Adj. 8th Regt., is Acting Post Adjutant for this week.

From July 28 to Aug. 4, the 8th Regt., Col. Scott, and the 5th Provisional Battalion in command of Lt. Col. S. C. Colbridge, 14th Regt., and consisting of the 28th, 31st, 37th and 43d Sep. Cos. Lt. J. H. Glass is Post Asst. Surgeon for the battalion and Lt. J. S. Shepherd, 23d Regt., Acting Post Adjutant for the week.

From Aug. 4 to Aug. 11, the 6th Provisional Battalion, consisting of the 7th, 8th, 9th and 21st Sep. Cos. in command of Major J. J. Riker, 12th Regt.

The 7th Provisional Battalion, consisting of the 2d, 23d, 27th and 32d Sep. Cos. in command of Capt. W. M. Kirby, 2d Sep. Co., and the 5th Provisional Battalion, consisting of the 14th, 15th, 16th and 24th Sep. Cos. in command of Lt. Col. Heman Dowd, 12th Regt.

Maj. L. Balch, 10th Batt., is Post Surgeon. Lieut. J. H. Mitchell is Post Asst. Surgeon for the 6th Provisional Battalion, Lt. L. Ashton for the 7th, and Lt. C. W. Crispell for the 8th. Lt. J. S. Shepherd, 23d Regt., is Acting Post Adjutant.

## THE NASHVILLE DRILL.

The judges of the Artillery Drill at Nashville report that the time consumed in executing 36 prescribed movements by the Indianapolis Light Artillery was 28 minutes; Rockville Light Artillery, 26 minutes and Louisiana Field Artillery, 30 minutes; Louisville Light Artillery, 31 minutes. The chief errors were in the posting of the gun detachments, in firing by the numbers with cartridges and with primers, in handling the prolonge in coming into action and firing; changing the wheel and dismounting and remounting the piece. The report concludes as follows:

## GENERAL COMMENTS.

In the artillery, commendation takes the place of severe criticism. The standing gun drill and mechanical manoeuvres were, as a rule, admirably executed.

As between the two leading detachments, very evenly matched and well drilled, there was observed in the Indianapolis detachment a disposition to anticipate the captain's commands, whereas the Louisiana Field Artillery detachment was cool and collected. The cannoneers of this battery were at times slow, although credit is due them for the precautions taken to fully complete one manoeuvre before proceeding to the next.

The Rockville Light Artillery Detachment was no mean competitor. Its execution of the drill was excellent, save in several minor features.

The Dallas Light Artillery detachment was somewhat slow and the positions of the cannoneers at the piece and at their posts were somewhat inaccurate and faulty. More attention should be given to the accurate and precise execution of details.

The Louisville Light Artillery, while performing an admirable drill, seemingly had lost sight of the exact requirements of tactics in a few instances. There was marked facility and promptness in their executions.

The Atlanta Artillery is deserving, but needs further practice. This is a matter wholly within its keeping, and which it no doubt can be trusted to take care of. As a rule, applicable in general, it is to be noted that the loose pins and washers of the carriages fit too loosely for safety. This a serious matter, and with loosely fitting pinch pins accidents are likely to occur in rapid movements.

Very respectfully your obedient servants,  
B. H. RANDOLPH, 1st Lieut., 3d U. S. Artillery.  
C. B. SATTERLEE, 1st Lieut., 3d U. S. Artillery.  
W. P. SZONCE, 2d Lieutenant, 2d U. S. Artillery.  
Board of Judges.

## SIGNALING BY THE WHISTLE.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

I HAVE read with much interest the article in the *JOURNAL* of May 19, in relation to the use of the whistle as a means of conveying commands on the skirmish line, which, having been practically tested by officers of the German Army, is now being adopted to some extent in the N. G. S. N. Y. That the system has practical merit there can hardly be a doubt, as the shrill sound of a whistle can be much

more readily heard above the rattle of musketry than the notes of a bugle; besides the signals can be learned by any officer in two hours, and it requires no particular skill to sound them after once learned. In making use of this system of signals I believe it will be to our advantage to use the Army and Navy Code for Visual Signaling rather than to adopt the German method. I would suggest that some letter of the signal alphabet stand for a command, using, as far as practicable, reversed signals for opposite movements. As all the usual movements on the skirmish line may be reduced to 17 at the outside, I would offer the following for the consideration of National Guardsmen. The letter refers to the signal alphabet, and the figure 1 represents a short blast, while the figure 2 stands for the long one. In other words, a short blast is "motion right" and a long one "motion left."

Forward A, 12; halt N, 21; to the rear R, 121; right wheel G, 221; left wheel W, 122; by the right flank (numeral 6), 2111; by the left flank (numeral 7), 2211; column right F, 1121; column left L, 1211; commence firing B, 211; cease firing V, 1112; rally by fours H, 1111; rally by company O, 222; assemble T, 2, followed by numeral 6 if on right skirmisher, or 7 if on left skirmisher; deploy M, 22, followed by 6 if to the right, and 7 if to the left; lie down D, 211; skirmishers rise U, 112.

It may be possible to devise a simpler code than the above; but the advantages claimed for the method are, that being composed of symbols known to all signal men, it may be used if necessary to signal from a distance instructions to the commander of the skirmish line, using an ordinary signal flag, the officer to whom the instructions are sent only being required to remember that "motion right" means short blast and "motion left" a long one. In practice this code would be easily committed to memory, and if the men understood one signal, as, for instance, to "lie down," they could readily remember that the same sounds in reversed order meant "to rise." Very respectfully,

W. L. GREENLEAF, Comdg. Brigade, V. N. G.  
JUNE 4, 1888.

## THE REGULARS AND THE GUARD.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

THERE has been a time, since the war, when the officers of the Regular Army were averse to having anything to do with the militia, and when the representatives of the latter did not think it possible that fraternization would exist, or could, between what Gen. Drum calls the "Twin arms of the defensive power of the nation."

This condition of affairs was the offspring of the prejudice felt at one time by both the permanent military establishment and the militia against the colored troops. Time was, when subaltern and other line officers, commissioned in white regiments, declined promotion in the colored regiments. This dissonance was due to various causes. One was an absurd feeling of caste on a belief that caste existed. Cadet Whittaker had not been heard from in those days. Another reason was the inert obstructiveness of those conservatives who were opposed to a change of any kind and lived in the traditions of the past.

The annual reports of the respective Generals of the Army, of the present Adjutant-General, and of the present Secretary of War have notably dwelt upon the necessity for an intermingling of the Regulars and the militia. These reports have also expressed a willingness on the part of the Regulars to meet the militia more than half way with the tender of such professional assistance as might be desired. Its expression has been evident in the recognition made by such Generals as A. H. Terry in the prominence he has always given to the conviction that it was the duty of Army specialists to instruct the National Guardsmen whenever and wherever the proper representatives of the latter asked for such aid. In its issue of Nov. 26, 1887, the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* called attention to an entirely practical way in which special instruction could be given and received.

Major-Gen. George Crook has given the strength of his name, rank and authority to the new departure, that is to the propriety and equity of the custom of having Regular Army officers act as instructors for the militia. When he assumed command of the Division of the Missouri, a published account of his views squarely showed just what the National Guard of Illinois and elsewhere could expect from him. His criticisms of the inutility of some portions of the militia left no doubt of his meaning. On May 31 last, he, by invitation, attended a meeting of Chicago people interested in the formation of an independent cavalry organization in that city, and the General there made one of the few speeches of his life, pledging to the organization the assistance of several officers of his staff, who would give any points needed or act as instructors. If requested to. The General believes that, in this age, the value of troops is their fighting value, and that the fighting value of troops is to be estimated by their efficiency with their weapons. Display is subordinate to utility. The object of all drill is to turn out a body of men skilled in that use of the weapon which experience and tactics and common sense tells us will occur in a battle. That weapon with the infantry is the rifle; with the cavalry it is, mainly, the carbine. There is a tactical use of a rifle, a drill-manual use, and there is a higher practical and actual use of it as a weapon.

Our militia are prone to attach too much importance to the mere manipulation of a rifle, disregarding execution with it. To render a fire effective an amount of practice must precede as a requisite. It is this previous instruction that the National Guard most lacks. Exhibition drills, while interesting as showing to what degree of mechanical precision a body of men can be trained to attain in movements and motions, are not essentials. In many instances, the development of extreme smoothness in drill involves the neglect of some of the most important points of a soldier's training. The great want is a thorough and systematic instruction prescribed and enforced by competent persons. In this connection, the editorial comment in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* of May 7, 1887, becomes valuable reading.

In the *JOURNAL* of July 2, 1887, the comments of Major-General Schofield are well phrased. Finally, the *JOURNAL* of July 16, 1887, conveys a remedy to these complaints made regarding one of the most important features of a soldier's instruction, and may be read with profit at this time. X. Y. Z.



## DECORATION DAY PARADE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I was a witness of the parade in New York on May 30 from an excellent seat on the grand stand, and have such qualifications to judge of military movements as come from an experience as an officer in the U. S. Service since 1864, during which time I have witnessed military manoeuvres in all parts of the world. With your permission I will note some things that attracted my attention during the march past in Madison Square.

One of the most unparadable displays of ignorance and breaches of discipline, I have ever seen at a review was that displayed by the band leader of the 22d regiment, the much lauded Gilmore, who, on reaching the point of review took off his hat to the President, and looked his displeasure when the President very properly refused any sign of acknowledgment. The salutes of officers of the majority of the regiments were miserable, not excepting even the 7th who seem to be over-confident. The only regiment whose officers as a body saluted properly were the 12th regiment, and next to them in correctness of salutes were the 22d Regiment. I also consider the appearance and marching of the latter regiments superior to any in the parade. The 7th, to be sure, had a fine body of men and a very fancy uniform, just the thing for a ball room, but out of place in a street parade. The 8th Regt. did remarkably well, although a mere handful compared with larger commands. An innovation that could well be introduced in the National Guard, and which is the custom in the Regular Service at review, would be for the band of a regiment after it has passed, the reviewing officer to wheel out of column and take post opposite the reviewing stand and play until the rear company approaches, at which time it wheels in the rear of the column as soon as the band of the next regiment wheels out and follows in rear, and finally takes its original position. This would give the rear companies a chance to show themselves to better advantage and they would not be so apt to confuse the step by the discord of hearing two bands at the same time, and all the companies could hear the music. The reviewing stand was badly situated, right at the junction of two avenues, and on a bend as well, which necessitated a change of direction just at the wrong moment and tended to break a company up, spoiling its alignment, etc. Another important feature of the parade was the entire absence of soldiers and sailors of the Regular Service. Heretofore detachments of soldiers, blue jackets, and marines have taken part, adding general interest to the turnout, and receiving well deserved recognition by the populace. This year, however, I presume they were either uninvited or not being accorded proper recognition acted on their dignity, which was the proper thing to do. The parade was certainly started promptly, and there was no delay, but the managers in other details, preliminary, could have shown themselves to better advantage. The regiments who donned the State service uniform can congratulate themselves as representing real soldiers, instead of toy ones, covered with flimflams and knick knacks that would delight the hearts of red men, cannibals and heathens generally.

## DRILL AT IOWA UNIVERSITY.

The Iowa Republican of May 26 says:

Yesterday afternoon, on the campus, occurred the long-expected competitive drill between the companies of the University battalion. Since last fall when the announcement was made by Lieut. J. M. Califf, 3d U. S. A., that this drill would take place, great zeal has been manifested by the captain and members of the several companies. The excellent judgment of Lieut. Califf was shown in the selection of Col. Gilchrist, Lieut. Curtis, of Cornell College, and Capt. Ryerson, of Co. C, of Iowa City, as judges. The drill was first class and resulted as follows: Co. B first, A second, D third and C fourth. The decision of the judges was received with general approbation. It is a matter of general comment that the battalion shows more efficiency this year than ever before in the history of the military department, and this is mostly due to the interest which Lieut. Califf has taken and the zeal and enthusiasm with which he has inspired the boys. This is evidence of his ability and fitness for the position.

## BOSTON'S ANCIENT AND HONORABLES.

The celebration of the 250th anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston was accompanied by a judicious admixture of religion and champagne which gratified all tastes. The freest hospitality was extended to the London Company visiting Boston, as well as to the Old Guard of New York. The jubilee celebration began on Monday, June 4, with the parade from the armory at Faneuil Hall to the new Old South Church, where the annual sermon was preached by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D. At the State House, where the column headed, Governor Ames descended the Capitol steps, with Governors Sawyer, of New Hampshire, and Taft, of Rhode Island; Lieut. General Sir F. D. Middleton, of Canada, and Collector Saltonstall, Adjt. General Dyer, of Rhode Island; Adjt. General Ayling, of New Hampshire, and the members of Governor Ames's staff, and fell into line in the rear of the infantry wing. The Old Guard made a worthy rear guard to the procession, and they got almost as much applause as the Londoners.

The exercises at the church occupied an hour and a half, and comprised, in addition to Rev. Phillips Brooks's sermon, singing of music specially written for the occasion. After the church service the line was reformed and the procession moved to Faneuil Hall, where the banquet was waiting. Brief speeches were made by all of the leading military men and civilians present after the cloth was removed. After the banquet the soldiers repaired to Boston Common, where the new officers received their commissions and the various companies performed the evolutions of dress parade. In again marching to headquarters the line was reviewed at the State House by the Governor and at Faneuil Hall ranks were broken. Tuesday was set aside for a trip down the harbor.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## MEMORIAL DAY IN TORRINGTON, CONN.

MEMORIAL DAY was observed here with more than usual solemnity and splendor by Steele Post G. A. R. Line was formed sharply at 2 P. M., under command of Major William Spittles as Grand Marshal. The escort was composed of the Crystal Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 and Excelsior Hose Company No. 1, headed by the Torrington Cornet Band. The hose company had been thoroughly drilled in Upton's Tactics by Sergt. J. M. Cook, of the 4th Conn. N. G., while the "Hooks" were the best of the instruction of Sergt. Frank Briggs, a veteran of the 5th U. S. Artillery. He used Upton's Tactics and Regular Army discipline in handling and instructing his command, but successfully tested, as far as applicable, the tactics in the school of the company written by Capt. Selden A. Day, as published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, with the warmest approbation of an admir-

ing multitude. At the ceremonies appropriate ceremonies were held. The evening's exercises closed with a brilliant musical programme under the direction of Prof. S. A. Weaver, of the High School, and the Cornet Band under the leadership of L. J. Hopkins. The addresses were delivered by Rev. Chas. E. Andrews and Hon. E. J. Steele, Sergeant Major of the Post.

## CANADIAN MILITIA AT NIAGARA.

The Citizens' Committee who have the celebration and military review in honor of the opening of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park on the Canadian side in hand, have completed their arrangements. The celebration will take place on June 21. By permission of Sir Adolph Caron, Militia of Canada, the militia corps, numbering some 3,000 men and officers, who during the time will be encamped at Niagara on the lake, will take part in the day's proceedings. They will give a grand review within the park, which, with the islands, will be thrown open to the public on a special order by the Commissioners.

## MILITIA ITEMS.

The following dates have been assigned for competition for place on the regimental rifle team 23d N. Y.: Saturday, June 2, 9, 16, 23 and 30.

On Thursday evening, May 31, Capt. A. J. Badloog, 31st Sep. Co., N. Y., of Mohawk, received a telegram from Gen. Parker covering the welcome news that Gov. Hill had signed the bill appropriating \$15,000 for a new State armory at Mohawk, and it was a night of rejoicing. Cannons roared and fireworks filled the air. The celebration was kept up without a break until far after midnight. A despatch of thanks was sent to Gov. Hill.

It is estimated that two hundred thousand veteran soldiers will be in attendance at the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Columbus, Ohio, in September.

Co. H, 2d N. Y., will take a trip to Hackensack, N. J., June 12.

A regimental rifle team is being organized in the 22d N. Y. and competitions for places thereon will be held June 9, 16, 23 and 30.

Co. D, 60th N. Y., Capt. M. Cox, went to Newark, N. J., after the parade on Decoration Day, to decorate the grave of a former commandant of the company, Capt. Plunkett.

Co. C, 11th N. Y., Capt. F. J. Schmitt, gave an interesting skirmish drill on June 1 at their armory, using the whistle instead of the bugle. The progress made has been very good; the men seemed to become more readily familiar with the whistle than bugle. The signals used were those published recently in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which the company has copied and printed on cards and which have been distributed among the members—an excellent idea. The advantage of the whistle is that there are no notes, the signals being long and short blasts.

The Rev. J. O. Peck, chaplain of the 14th N. Y., preached his annual sermon to the members of the regiment, June 3. The members of the ninth company, 7th Regt., on Tuesday night elected eight new members, making the membership of 125, only 103 of whom are allowed in the ranks by law. The chaplain, the Rev. Dr. John K. Paxton, and Geo. W. Fairchild were elected honorary members.

It is expected that the Dakota militia will be concentrated at Grand Forks. The militia aggregates nearly 800 men. G. O. No. 11, A. G. O., Albany, May 29, 1888, promulgates the amendments to the military code passed by the Legislature of the State of New York, and contained in chapter 362 of the laws of 1888. Sections 7, 10, 13, 27, 28, 35, 38, 39, 44, 47, 48, 51, 92, 94, 100, 102, 108, 114, 115, 116 and 139, have been amended.

The Board of Officers of the 7th N. Y. are considering the advisability of increasing their band and dividing it into two detachments, putting one in the usual place and the other between the 5th and 6th companies. It is also thought that the regiment may be increased to 12 companies, thus enabling a three-battalion formation.

Three privates of the Tipperary militia have been sentenced at Queenstown, Ireland, to one week's imprisonment and to dismissal from the service for cheering Mr. William O'Brien and firing salutes in his honor.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THERE is nothing of note occurring in National Guard circles here. The Ambulance Corps has been mustered into service with Dr. D. Olin Leech as captain. Several complimentary notices have appeared in print concerning the parade on Decoration Day, especial mention being made of Co. B, 4th Batt'n. (Marion Rifles), the youngest organization in the Guard. It is expected that by July 1 the Light Battery will be mustered in. There is also talk of the formation of a company of cavalry.

The annual drill of the High School Cadets took place on May 25, and the prize, consisting of badges, was awarded to Co. A, Capt. Fisher, it having made the highest percentage, viz. 85.5 out of a possible 100, with Co. C, Capt. Williams, 84, with 82 points to its credit. The programme embraced the manual of arms and the loadings and firings, and was tactically correct, the only error by company being made by Co. B, Capt. Upton, which company safety-notched its pieces, at the draw cartridge, with the muzzles elevated. The drill reflected credit upon the participants, and their able instructor, Capt. Burton R. Ross, Co. B, 1st Batt'n., D. C. N. G. This officer is considered, and justly so, one of the finest National Guard officers in the country, your correspondent having had actual experience of that fact while a member of his company.

## NEBRASKA.

THE Excelsior says: "The first exhibition drill by the Omaha Guards, given on Monday evening, was a great occasion. After the drill, Governor Thayer, who was the distinguished guest of the evening, reviewed the company and inspected their arms. He complimented them on their perfection in the drill, and expressed the hope that their services would never be necessitated in the terrors of actual warfare. Among those present were: Brig. Gen. Brooke and Aide Rep with their wives, Gen. Brock, Major Hughes, Gen. and Mrs. Wheaton, Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, Capt. Ray, Lieut. Kinzie, Lieut. Sarson and family, Lieut. Pickering, Lieut. Turner and wife, Lieut. Wright, Lieut. and Mrs. Mallory, etc.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

THE dates for the encampments have been officially announced as follows: The 1st and 3d Brigades from July 21 to 28, inclusive; the 2d Brigade from Aug. 11 to 18, inclusive. The place of encampment for each brigade will be designated by the Brigade Commander. Such organizations as may so desire will be permitted to march to or from the encampment, and they will be allowed one day's additional pay, two days' extra subsistence and a commutation for transportation equal in amount to railroad fare, which will be paid to the quartermaster of each brigade by whom wagon transportation will be furnished for equipment and rations.

## CALIFORNIA.

IT is the intention of Light Battery A, 2d Artillery, to have a field camp of instruction for eight days, about the latter part of June, probably at a place near Bolinas Bay. Captain Sims has announced his purpose to make the occasion literally one for instruction in the rigid duties of the field.

## TEXAS.

TWO companies of militia have been organized at El Paso, with more in prospective. The pupils of the public high

school have organized under the State military law as the High School Cadets, with Professor Calvin Esterly as Captain, and another company bears the name of the El Paso Guards, under the command of Captain Waters Davis, a son of ex-Governor E. J. Davis. Both captains are graduates of West Point. [Esterly was graduated in 1877, appointed 2d Lieutenant 10th U. S. Cavalry, and resigned June 30, 1888. We do not find the name of Waters Davis on the list of graduates.—ED. JOURNAL.]

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Wolverine.—The U. S. Senators from Michigan are Thos. W. Palmer and F. P. Stockbridge.

J. T. G.—A. P. Morrow, lieutenant 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry early in the war, is now lieutenant colonel of the 6th U. S. Cavalry, and is stationed at Fort Stanton, New Mexico.

J. A. P.—Transfers from the line to the Signal Corps are not favored, but if you wish to make the trial you should send the application through your immediate commanding officer.

E. G. C.—How many vacancies exist in the Army for 2d lieutenants, and how many graduates; or how many in the graduating class of 1887 and 1888 at West Point? Ans.—24 vacancies and 44 graduates.

Artilleryman.—The U. S. smoothbore guns are 10, 15 and 20 inch Rodman, with projectiles of 125, 450 and 1,000 lbs., respectively. Of guns now being experimented with we have a 12" cast iron rifle, a 12" wire-wound rifle, a cast steel 6" rifle and a 10" wire-wound rifle, all breech-loaders.

P. S. asks: Is it the duty of men belonging to the Hospital Corps to take insane soldiers to the asylum at Washington or not? Ans.—Certainly, if ordered to do so by competent authority. Besides there is an especial fitness in their selection for this service when other interests will permit.

F. S. B. asks: In what time can a candidate for Hospital Steward (who has failed to pass for Hospital Steward, but considered well enough posted for Acting Hospital Steward) be re-examined after his first failure? Ans.—No time fixed, but probably within six months. You will be notified in due season by the Surgeon-General.

S. M. B.—The Chicago is not in commission, and will not be ready for sea service for several months. All the ships, including the Pensacola, are fully officered and manned, and there is no ship now fitting for sea service. The only way you can get the information you desire is to read the JOURNAL regularly, and follow the naval news.

Sabre.—In JOURNAL of June 2 we answered to your question as to the pronunciation of the quarte cut, etc., at sabre drill—"cut horizontally to the right." In further explanation we add: "When the hand is turned in quarte, which brings the back of the blade to the right, the cut in quarte is to the left; in other words the cut is a right cut and then a left cut."

G. W. asks: A soldier enlists for five years and after serving four years and two months is tried by General Court-martial and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and six months in the guard-house. Can he, after getting permission to re-enlist, draw pay at the rate of \$3 per month for five years' continuous service after serving 10 months in his second term? Ans.—No.

E. Pluribus Unum asks: 1. Is it customary in the Regular Army, or National Guard, on occasions of parade to give men wearing Service stripes the front rank, though they should be in the rear rank at formation? Ans.—No.

2. What is the length of service after which enlisted men of the Army can be placed on the retired list? Ans.—30 years service.

P. F. S. asks: What kind of tactics do Chicago Zouaves use and where can I get a copy of same? Ans.—The roster of commissioned officers of the Illinois National Guard—see biennial report of Adjt. Gen. J. W. Vance, 1885-86, pages 218 to 246, inclusive, makes no mention of any special organization as being of the authorized State force. The colonel, 1st Inf., Edward B. Knox, a retired officer of the U. S. Army, was of the Ellsworth Zouaves in 1880, and there is, or was, an independent organization of Zou Zou's in Chicago last year, but it is not found that they have any special tactics.

Tactics asks: How are troops of different arms of the Service arranged from right to left on parade or other occasions of ceremony? Ans.—Par. 9, Army Regulations, 1881, gives the order: "First, infantry; second, mounted artillery; third, cavalry. Artillery not mounted and engineers serving as infantry are posted as infantry. Engineer serving as such are posted on the right of the infantry. Marines and dismounted cavalry are on the left of the infantry. In the same arm, Regulars, volunteers and militia are posted in line from right to left, in the order named." The practice in the National Guard is in conformity with that of the Regular Army in this respect. Par. 15 of the Regulations, N. G. S. N. Y., is a copy of the paragraph of the Army Regulations quoted above.

W. says: In your answer to "Red Acorn" in JOURNAL of May 19, 1888, in reference to marching companies in review after dress parade, you say: "Such a method of marching off the companies is unknown at West Point in any regular command, or in any militia regiment that we have seen." I beg to inform you, not as a correction, but for your information, that the companies at this post are regularly marched in review after dress parade. Ans.—Dress parade is a ceremony, prescribed, limited and bounded by the tactics. The companies may be marched off, in any military manner the commanding officer may direct, but this does not constitute a review, which is another and a distinct ceremony. The marching of the companies in column under the charge of the 1st sergeants, and the fact that in so doing the proper salutes are offered to an officer, does not constitute a review.

S. E. G. asks: 1. A company parades with 1st sergeant acting as chief of platoon, 2d sergeant as right guide. At close of parade, the 1st sergeant, being in line of file-closers in rear of 2d platoon, the captain directs the 2d sergeant, who is on right of line, to dismiss the company. Is this correct or should the 1st sergeant have been directed to dismiss the company? Ans.—The order should be given to the 1st sergeant.

2. Firing, kneeling. Is it proper to give the command "carry" arms after the company has fired kneeling, it being desired to bring the company to rise with pieces unloaded? Ans.—It is proper, under decision of the Lieutenant-General, Sept. 21, 1885.

3. Do guides and file-closers always execute parade rest? A claims that parade rest is not primarily a part of the manual, but a rest, and that consequently guides and file-closers should always execute it, is this correct? Ans.—Parade rest is a portion of the manual. Under par. 159, guides and file closers execute parade only on special occasions, not as a rule.

An Alaska Indian sentenced to prison for ninety-nine years for murder wants to know if the Government is going to keep him alive long enough to serve the whole term. He has his counterpart in the Turk who in a critical illness calmly rested in the assurance that the English Life Insurance Society that had a risk upon him would see to it that his life was preserved.



## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The author of the "Life and Letters of Joel Barlow," Charles Burr Todd, tells the "Story of the City of New York" in a 12 mo. volume of 478 pages, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It commences with the transfer of the title of Manhattan Island from the Indians to the Dutch for a consideration of \$24, and concludes with the dedication of the Bartholdi Statue on Bedlow's Island. First, we have the Dutch dynasty under Peter Minuit, Wouter Van Twiller, Wilhelm Kieft, and Petrus Stuyvesant; the English rule under the twenty royal governors from Richard Nicolls to Sir William Tryon and the rule succeeding the Revolution of thirty-seven mayors, beginning with David Matthews and ending with Abram S. Hewitt. Of these, one, De Witt Clinton, served three terms, and Jacob Radcliffe, Wm. Paulding, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Fernando Wood, and Wm. R. Grace, two terms each. "It is startling to think," says the author in his preface, "that in twenty-five years, if the present rate of increase is continued, New York, with her history of two hundred and fifty years, will surpass London with a life time of twenty centuries, and will become the capital of the world—that is, in wealth and population. The volume is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, to the senior member of which firm the author extends his acknowledgments for his encouragement and co-operation. Fifty-three illustrations, including maps and plans of the city at different periods, adorn the volume.

Dr. Washington Matthews, U. S. A., Army Medical Museum, has presented in a small pamphlet the original and translation of the prayer taken down from the lips of a venerable "Navajo Shaman," well versed in the mythic lore of his race. During a period of several weeks he repeated for Dr. Matthews the Navajo account of creation and many of the superstitions of the nation. The work will be found very interesting by the students of anthropology. Every possible effort should be made to secure from this generation the interesting traditions remaining to the Indians which must become less distinct year by year, as the white man's civilization destroys the customs of their fathers. Dr. Matthews explains part of the argument of this long prayer briefly thus: "The suppliant is supposed, through the influence of witchcraft, exercised either in this world or in the lower world when in spirit he was travelling there, to have lost his body or parts thereof—not his visible body, nor yet his soul, his breath of life—for both of these he knows himself to be still in possession of, but a sort of spiritual body, which he thinks constitutes a part of him—the astral body perhaps of our theosophic friends."

A new biography of Abraham Lincoln comes from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, its author being Noah Brooks, whose intimate personal acquaintance with the subject of his biography and his experience as a writer especially qualify him for the task. It is intended for young people and the purpose of the author is to give a life-like picture of the man as many men knew him. It adds another to those stories of honest endeavor and brilliant accomplishment which afford such healthy stimulus to the ambition of American youth. The volume has numerous illustrations and is dedicated to the memory of "Tad" Lincoln, "the mercurial and irrepressible boy of the White House, on friendly terms with the great and the lowly, who gave to the executive mansion almost the only joyous note that echoed through its corridors and stately drawing-rooms in those troublous times."

"Aide Memoire de l'officier de Marine, par Eduard Durassier, bibliothecaire du Ministère de la Marine," is the title of a pocket volume in flexible covers published at Paris, "Librairie Militaire de L. Baudin, et Co 30 Rue et Passage Dauphine." It contains a brief treatise on international law as applied to the high seas, a description of the personnel and materiel of the navies of the world, a description of the artillery of the various powers and of their coast defences, a list of sub-marine cables and finally a list of the French naval service. The author has succeeded in condensing much valuable information into a narrow compass and he has produced one of the most complete and handy volumes of this nature which we have ever seen.

The bound numbers of the "Century Magazine" for the six months ending with April, 1888, make a handsome volume of nearly one thousand pages, in which is to be found every variety of interesting and instructive reading. It needs only a glance through these handsomely printed pages to discover the secret of the immense circulation of this popular periodical. In it are concluded the series of war papers, and we have six instalments of the Life of Lincoln and as many of George Kennan's interesting series of papers on the Russian revolutions and the Russian penal system. Of the papers on the battles and leaders of the Civil War there are twenty-six. We have serial stories by Stockton, Cable, and Edw. Eggleston.

The "Journal of the Military Service Institution" for June, 1888, contains some excellent papers, among them "The Armament of the Outside Line of Defence," by Lieut. E. M. Weaver, 23 U. S. Art.; "Practical Instruction of officers at Posts," by Lieut. J. P. Wisner, 1st U. S. Art.; "The Transportation of the Disabled by Human Boats," by Asst. Surg. J. E. Fisher, U. S. A.; "The Antiquities of Marines and their Relation to the Navies of the World," by Capt. R. F. Collum, U. S. Marine Corps; Part 2 of "Legal and Tactical Considerations Affecting the Employment of the Military in the Suppression of Mobs," by Lieut. R. W. Young, 5th U. S. Art.; discussions, etc.

Mrs. S. T. Rorer, a housewife of that goodly city, Philadelphia, which prides itself upon its comfortable living, has generously revealed to the outside world some of the secrets of Quaker gastronomy by the publication of a cook book, and a book on "canning and preserving." She now adds a third volume, entitled "Hot Weather Dishes," which appears from the press of Arnold and Co., Philadelphia. Its title indicates its character.

The "Residual Legatee" is a short and fanciful tale of the pre-matrimonial embarrassments of a young man who loves "not wisely" but too often. It is told with brisk humor by F. J. Stimson (J. S. of Dale), and is published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

(From the Ilion Citizen.)

## REMINGTON PLANT TRANSFERRED TO A SYNDICATE.

THURSDAY, March 29, Messrs. Hartley and Graham purchased the charter of the Remington Arms Company, as published in these columns the following day, March 30. Since that time a powerful and wealthy syndicate has been formed, including, as we are informed, the original purchasers, the Winchester Arms Company and a Chicago syndicate. This new syndicate was organized under the charter of the Remington Arms Company, and to them was transferred the armory plant by Messrs. Hartley and Graham.

Thus into the hands of the largest and most powerful gun combination known passes the largest and best equipped armory in the world, and by them will be operated under the charter first planned and organized under the direction of John Jay Hannah as the third "reorganization plan." The charter of the new company is made for a fifty years' lease of life, its organization being specified for the manufacture of fire arms and ammunition of every description, sewing machines, tools and machinery. The capital stock of the company

is \$400,000 divided into 10,000 shares of \$25 each. Under the procedure of the new corporation the entire renovation and repairing of the plant has been going on since its purchase and stock has been arriving in large quantities for the past week. Coal is on the way here and the rumble of its unloading on the dock will soon be heard.

To any who have had doubt of the business that was likely to be done here in the armory there is now an apparent ease of anxiety. Ilion is on probably a sounder and more prosperous business basis to-day than for a dozen or score of years, and the prospect for a steady and uniform growth, with a diversity of industry is better than ever in its history.

## HISTORY OF THE COMTE DE PARIS.

We have an illustration of the fact that the world is becoming more and more united in bonds of interest in the announcement which accompanies the last volume of the "History of the Civil War in America," by the Comte de Paris, that the political disturbances in France have, for a time at least, suspended the completion of this work, in which American soldiers are so much interested. The fourth volume of the American translation, published by Porter and Coates, Philadelphia, is accompanied by an editor's note, signed by Col. John P. Nicholson, who says: "The volume now presented to the American reader contains, without abridgement, the seventh volume of the French edition, and so much of the eighth volume as was contained in the manuscript which the distinguished author carried with him when he was banished from France. Previous to the promulgation of the decree of banishment a speedy completion of the work was hoped for, but political responsibilities, and an enforced absence from the collection of books and manuscripts at Chateau d'Eu relating to the Civil War of 1861-65, have not justified this hope."

This volume of the series is throughout a most interesting one, and it will add to the high reputation of its author as a military historian. It is admirably rendered into English, the translator having well succeeded in preserving the spirit of the original. There is an evident absence of bias in the historian, and such criticisms as appear follow naturally from the narration of events. On the disgraceful Red River campaign of Banks the simplest statement of fact is the most effective comment. The redeeming feature of it is the rescue of the fleet by Colonel Bailey, of Gen. Franklin's staff. The description of this is especially spirited and interesting. An interesting chapter of the volume is that describing the intrigues of the Confederacy to open a fire in the rear upon the troops struggling at the front. The author says in this connection:

"We have shown how the insurrection in New York and the invasion of Ohio might have accomplished the destruction of the Union if Lee had been victorious on the 3d of July (Battle of Gettysburg). To prove how much the authorities at Richmond were counting upon this victory, and with what forecast they had calculated its possible consequences we shall say one word concerning an incident which occurred almost without being noticed, but which reveals to the attentive observer the political thought that engaged the attention of the Confederate Government. On the 4th of July—it is important to notice the date—a small Confederate steamer was coming down from Richmond flying a white flag, and cast anchor in the waters of Newport News. It had on board the second personage in the Confederacy, Vice President Stephens, provided with a letter from the President to Mr. Lincoln, accrediting him as commissioner extraordinary to regulate the difficulties which had just arisen in reference to the exchange of prisoners. His powers of attorney were under two different forms, drawn up so that their reception would imply indirectly a recognition of the Southern Confederacy."

"Mr. Stephens asked of Admiral S. P. Lee, who commanded the Federal squadron at the mouth of the James River, permission to proceed immediately in his little steamer to Washington, in order to carry out his mission. This mission, which was nowise explained, and was far below the official position held by the envoy, was evidently designed only for a pretext. The Richmond Government wished to have at Washington one of its most influential members at the juncture when the destiny of the Union was going to be decided. Mr. Stephens, when only a few steps distant from the White House and the Capitol on the receipt of the first news of a Federal defeat would easily be able to go and propose terms of peace to Mr. Lincoln, confer with the diplomatic body, and treat individually with the principal members of Congress. An alliance with the Central and the Western States might, as we have already indicated, have closely followed the recognition of the Confederacy, and offered to the South for the price of her victories the supremacy which the election in 1860 had lost to the Slave party. Nobody was better fitted than Vice President Stephens for the accomplishment of such a task, for he had been among the last to declare secession from the Union, and his opponents themselves recognized the elevation of his character; of which he gave a new proof by retreating after the war to the Federal Senate without grudge and without allusion."

"The request of Mr. Stephens transmitted to Washington by the Admiral got there a few hours after the news of the final repulse of Gen. Lee. Hence the answer was an easy matter; it was peremptory. The accredited agents were sufficient to settle the question of exchanges and the commissioner extraordinary was not recognized nor allowed to proceed to Washington. Mr. Stephens understood the situation; he did not insist, but returned to Richmond."

Included in this volume is an account of operations in Eastern Tennessee from July 1, 1863, to the capture of Summertown, three months later, of the siege of Chattanooga; the ending of the campaign in the Valley of the Tennessee; the operations at Charleston, S. C.; the operations in the far West, and the war in the Southwest, Fort Pillow, Mansfield, the unfortunate Red River campaign, and the equally unfortunate battle of Olustee. This brings the narrative down to the spring of 1864. The concluding paragraph of the volume gives a promise of what is to come. The author says: "The battle of Olustee proved once again how useless on the one hand and destructive on the other were these campaigns, half political and half military—how impru-

dent it was to scatter and expose to partial defeats forces which consolidated would have assured victory on the battlefields where the issue of the war was to be decided. Nevertheless, while Gen. Seymour was recalled as a punishment for his disobedience and his defeat, his troops were left in Florida. Grant had to be invested with the supreme command before the ideas of Lincoln and Halleck yielded to the principles of sound strategy."

## ENGLAND DEFENCELESS.

THE London Daily Telegraph, in a series of forcible arguments, sounds the alarm, "England in Danger." It deals with the present condition of affairs temperately but earnestly, and pertinently asks the country: What weapons are ready for our regulars and volunteers if they had to take the field against an invader? This it answers by saying: Everybody knows that there are practically none, save the obsolete Sniders and Martini-Henrys, and that, if a good magazine rifle has been definitely adopted, its manufacture proceeds slowly. If we have fixed upon our rifle, but cannot get it made fast enough at Enfield and elsewhere, then the question arises whether we ought not to set all the Birmingham and provincial gunsmiths at work upon it, or even go to America with the pattern; for delay is most perilous. Similarly with field guns and guns of position, what is the character of those which our army possesses? Are they satisfactory? Are they adequate? And, if not, must we sit twirling thumbs, while Elswick and Sheffield slowly, and after some two or three years, turn out the modern patterns with which other powers are already provided? Or ought we not here also to go abroad to Krupp or anybody else who can supply the newest and the best pattern to belligerents?

Turning to the navy our contemporary says: Are we depending on the alliance of Italy? We must do so no longer to be really secure. Is it or is it not the fact that our fleet in the Mediterranean is greatly inferior to that of France? Is it or is it not the case that France could in 48 hours embark a force of 10,000 at Toulon; and that, if our own inferior fleet in those waters were beaten, Malta is quite unable to hold its own on the land side against the attack of such an expedition as we have named? Once again, is it not the case that Gibraltar is powerless against a really heavy bombardment in force, owing to the inferiority of its present armament, and that the superior French fleet could place itself between our weak Mediterranean squadron and the reinforcements to be sent from this country, and defeat them in detail?

While all experts, including foreign strategists, know that we must have a stronger fleet, still the fleet is but our "first line." If new explosives have shattered iron and steel turrets—as we witness in the experiments tried in France—can they not shatter ironclad ships; and ought the country to rest until it has obtained the assurance that, even if our fleet were defeated, our domestic troops could beat and drive into the sea any army that might land here?

In a word, we live in days of national peril which must not be veiled, and we have no national defensive army adequately organized. If France land a force here, it will consist of trained regular troops, highly instructed, magnificently armed, equipped and fitted for desperate war. We cannot oppose it with a half-armed, half-drilled mass of men. We must oppose it with an equally well-formed host, complete in every detail, with the newest and best weapons. And where is the material for that? Where are the plans of defence, should an enemy land at Brighton, Eastbourne, the Downs, Sheerness, Harwich, or Clacton? If they exist on paper, as we hope, where are the organized columns with which to carry them out? Mr. Stanhope cries out for organization. He is right. But money, not organization, must provide the horses, arms, equipment, carts, carriages, wagons, and the stores to put into them. Money must create and pay the staff of our present mass of disorganized Volunteers. Then as to the state of our great home fortresses! Are the guns even at Portsmouth able to meet a French fleet? Is Hull, is Liverpool, is Plymouth safe against strong squadrons and melinite shells?

## ENGLISH AND FRENCH NAVIES.

COMPARING the merchant fleets of the great maritime Powers, Lord Brassey, in a long letter on the "Protection of Commerce," states that Germany has 1,284,703 tons of merchant shipping (steam and sail), France 993,291 tons, Italy 945,877, the United States 3,019,256, and the United Kingdom 7,361,516. Of unarmored ships the British Navy have five ships of 30,220 tons displacement, with a speed of over 20 knots—the French three of 9,081 tons; five of 12,450 tons, with a speed of between 19 and 20 knots—the French eleven of 35,981 tons; five of 18,110 tons between 18 and 19 knots—the French one of 1,540 tons; thirteen of 30,240 tons between 17 and 18 knots—the French four of 5,120 tons; ten of 24,670 tons, 16 and 17 knots—the French three of 15,888 tons; and four of 15,490 tons, 15 to 16 knots—the French, eight of 670 tons. The British armored ships of the first and second classes are given as forty-eight in number, of an aggregate tonnage of 377,580 tons. The French Navy has twenty-eight armored vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 231,515 tons. In the large ships of the first period of armored building, he says "we have a marked superiority over the French." For a considerable period English expenditure on naval construction was barely equal to that of France. In the five years 1879-83, it aggregated £7,772,519, as against £7,184,832. In the ten years 1868-78 English expenditure had been £15,881,291, as against £8,349,532. In the six years 1883-89 English votes for ship-building show a total of £16,905,828, as against £10,041,816 taken in the French Estimates.

## SUICIDE IN FOREIGN ARMIES.

Our neighbors across "the silver streak" who have not travelled honestly believe that in *Perfidia Albion* the sun never shines. The country is wrapped in perpetual fog, and the wretched inhabitants, afflicted with *le spleen* or *l'humeur noire*, throw themselves in shoals into the Thames from the London bridges, and so tend to keep down the surplus population. In a statistical study of fog versus sunshine in their relation to suicide, it is strange that in Naples—one of the sunniest cities of



the world—suicide is (or was up to a recent date) in excess of any other town in Europe. Coming from the general to the particular, we find that suicide in the German Army has assumed alarming proportions; and we now read, on the authority of *La France Militaire*, that the military authorities in France are much exercised by the increased proportions of attempts at self-destruction made by the rank and file of the French Army. Many colonels of regiments have thought it their duty to protest against this growing monomania.—*United Service Gazette*.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

A LAKE for torpedo experiments, constructed at a cost of £100,000 on Horsea Island, Portsmouth, has just been completed, and taken over by the Vernon Torpedo School.

The London *Times* reports that experiments at Cape Town in signalling with electric light reflected from the clouds were a complete success. Experiments were also made with a vessel at sea, with the result of flashing a signal fifty miles away.

The Germans think that in the British Army too much of the instruction and education of the soldier falls to the non-commissioned officers. The Germans rightly consider this system "extremely disadvantageous to the training of the higher officers."

The new German infantry equipment, which was adopted last year, is being rapidly issued to the troops. It is expected that by the end of this month the re-equipment of the German infantry will be completed. The average outlay is estimated at £2 13s. per man, or, in round numbers, £2,650 for each battalion on a war footing.

SOMEONE threw several stale eggs at Gen. Boulanger when he was exploiting himself at Lille, and M. Rochefort, in an amusing article in his paper on "The Policy of Rotten Eggs," charges M. Ferry with having instigated the outrage. He proposes that M. Ferry and the would-be dictator settle their differences on the "field of honor" by flinging rotten eggs at each other at a distance of twenty-five paces.

It is stated that the trials at Spezia last year demonstrated that the 100-ton breech-loading Armstrong gun attacking at close quarters under exceptional conditions was incapable of destroying the protection afforded by the armor of the Gruson turret. The results of these and other trials on the Continent have led to the construction of two forts for the Italian Government at Spezia. The system has also been adopted for coast defence by Germany, Belgium, Austria, and Holland.

ACCORDING to the *Journal de Geneve*, the great works in fortification, for the defence of the southern entrance of the St. Gothard tunnel are now in a complete state, and the highest military authorities are of the opinion that they are in all respects as perfect as human skill could devise. Casemate and turret batteries, and towers of observation, cuirassed in steel, mimes and ordnance of great power and range, as well as other appliances, which are kept secret, will combine to render these works impregnable to surprise. These stupendous works were only commenced in May last year, and were much interrupted during the severe weather in the winter.

An appeal was issued by the Japanese Government to all, at home and abroad, to send contributions for the provision of fortifications around their coasts, and the response is so generous that "after providing the fortifications and guns, there will be a surplus to invest in torpedo boats and an ironclad or two."

The guns of the *Dolphin* and *Albacore*, although well directed, have not altogether succeeded in keeping the rebels from making weak attacks upon Suakin, or saving the railway from being torn up. But electricity has been brought into play, and a party of raiders who were recently tearing up sleepers suddenly awakened to the fact that they had come in contact with a mine, which promptly blew them up.

The German newspapers, without a single exception, have agreed to drop the title "general" in speaking of Boulanger. He is now designated M. Boulanger. Some of the Paris papers have adopted this method of snubbing the idol of the boulevards. He is even spoken of as Citizen Boulanger. The London *Standard*, we notice, writes him down as M. Boulanger. In a few circles he is designated ex-General Boulanger.

At a meeting of the Royal United Service Institution May 25, a paper was read on "The Equipment and Transport of Modern Armies," by Col. Hozier, who called attention to the present attitude of foreign nations, with large bodies of cavalry watching each other on each side of frontier lines. In any future war he believed that there would be an increased number of engagements between cavalry, and that by their means much damage would be done, at an early period of any war, to roads and railways. But these cavalry engagements would never be decisive of the war, and victory would depend upon which side would be able to bring up infantry with the greatest rapidity.

In a recent number of the *Velica Serbia*, a Russo-phil journal published at Belgrade, there is an article by a Serbian staff officer on the prospective future war between Russia and Austria-Hungary. The writer takes quite a novel view of the route of the probable campaign, and thinks that the Russian line of operations would be Kieff, Czernowitz, Debrecin, Budapest, and not, as generally supposed, Cracow, Olmitz, Vienna, the latter line being too much exposed to a German attack. In the north—that is, on the northern Galician frontier—the war would be carried on by Russia only in a defensive way, by which means the forces of the two allied powers would be prevented from acting together.

The stations on the new Transcasian railroad between the Caspian Sea and Samarcand are 63 in number, the principal being Ouzoun-Ada, Mikhaelovsk, Razendjik, Kysyl Arwat, (Kizil Arvat) Bami, Beurma, Durun, Akhal, Geok-Tépe, Askhabad, Donchak, Merv, Tehardjoni, Boukhara, Katta Kourgan, Samarcand. The journey from St. Petersburg to Samarcand can now be made in seven days and three hours, the time until lately being as many weeks. The traffic on the road has been interrupted for days, the line being damaged by mountain torrents near Kizil Arvat, the rails and sleepers, a *Times* St. Petersburg correspondent says, being washed away for fifteen miles. Two trains with guests invited for the opening of the Samarcand terminus were detained at the station at Kazandjik.

It is proposed in France to make a sweeping change in cavalry tactics. Manœuvres will shortly be carried out in the region of the 6th Army Corps, during which cavalry and horse artillery will attempt to stop a division of infantry, the cavalry being used as mounted infantry, armed as such.

In three months the French regiment of Marine Artillery quartered at Lorient has lost 100 out of 800 officers and men from typhoid fever. Two years ago a similar outbreak occurred, then the troops were marched out of the town and encamped in tents furnished by the War Office, which refused to lead them again, and the Minister of Marine has no money to purchase new ones. The consequence is that the regiment remains at Lorient, where the barracks have been continually reported for the last 15 years as deadly.

"BREACH LOADER," writing to the *Sydney Morning Herald* of April 17, says: "As soon as war is declared, let the New South Wales Government purchase a dozen fast steamers of, say, 300 tons, and convert them into gigantic torpedoes by placing, say, 100 tons of gunpowder in their bows, (the steamers to be divided into many watertight compartments), the vessel to be steered and the gunpowder exploded by one man in a bullet proof tower at the very stern, mock men being stationed about the ship to draw the enemy's fire from this particular turret."

A FRENCH semi-official note in relation to the claim of England to Maitre Ile, one of the Minquiers group, over which the French flag has been hoisted, expresses surprise at the statements of the English papers regarding the ownership of the group, and adds: "The English have disputed our claim to the Erehon Islands, but there never has been any question regarding the Minquiers, which have always been recognized as a French possession. No doubt can be raised regarding our ownership, as we have had an important lighthouse there since 1885."

2,000 LBS. of blasting gelatine exploded in a new battery overlooking the sea in course of construction at Aden. Two out of the four 12 ton guns mounted there were thrown some ten feet away, and turned upside down. For nearly 30 yards around were broken doors and general wreckage, and shells were scattered everywhere. Next day shells were found scattered all over the fort; one was picked up in the barracks, and two a mile away. The windows of the artillery officers' mess were blown in, and a large stone, weighing about 30 lb., just cleared the colonel's house. An enormous crater marked the scene of the explosion.

MR. GEO. KENNAN, whose articles in the "Century" have attracted attention throughout Europe, as well as in the United States, is disposed to question the statements recently made in these columns respecting the abolition of exile to Siberia. The London *Spectator*, from which the information was derived, reports that the Czar has virtually approved of the reform recommended by the Russian Administration Council of the Penitentiary Department, which is unanimously in favor of the total abolition of transportation to Siberia as a judicial punishment, the abrogation of the right of the rural and urban communes to decree perpetual banishment, and the substitution of confinement in fortresses or prisons without exception, in place of exile, as a means of punishing political offenders.

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(From the Chicago Times.)

## HOW NEAL DOW INTERPRETED AN ORDER.

THERE was once an occasion in which Neal Dow was a very noticeable figure. It was early in the war. His army corps had been brought up preparatory to forming for battle. Gen. Dow was one of a party of lesser officers who had been called around the corps commander for instructions. He was, as one of the boys said, all hat, boots and sword. He was a very small man and wore a hat with an enormous brim, a pair of boots that flapped above the knee, and a sword that clanged on the ground away behind him.

"General Dow," said the commander, "I want you to go to that little hillock to the left and take a position facing that line of woods."

"Now, General?" asked Dow.

"At once."

In a moment the Army saw little General Dow tramping off toward the hillock alone, and word was passed along explaining the mistake he had made. The shouts of laughter attracted the commander's attention, and he sent an orderly after Gen. Dow. When the little man returned the commander asked:

"General Dow, what did you understand me to direct you to do?"

"To take a position on that hillock facing the woods, sir."

"And did you think I meant to send you there alone?"

"Certainly, sir. I did not hear you say anybody was to go with me."

The commander kindly set him right, and General Dow finally took his command to the hillock, but the boys in that corps never got through talking and laughing about the time "Little Neal Dow" set out alone to hold the hillock against the rebel army.

KING LUDWIG of Bavaria, while going around Munich one day, came across a sentry on post who failed to present arms, he being a raw recruit and not knowing his majesty by sight.

"Why don't you present arms? Don't you eat my bread?"

"So you are the blankety blank contractor who supplies our regiment with stale bread, are you? If I had you down in some secluded dell I'd pummel your ugly mug out of shape. You ought to be tied up by the thumbs. That's what you need."—German Joke.

This recalls the story of the sailor travelling on the cars during the war in uniform and who was accosted by a gentleman who courted acquaintance on the ground that he was the patriot who furnished butter to the Navy. "The— you are," was the unexpected reply as he found himself knocked across the car, "now show us the son of a gun who furnishes the cheese."

"It is low tide," said a Rockland Captain as he picked up the office cat, and looking into her eyes found the curtain of her eye almost entirely closed. "When it's high tide," he continued, "you will find this curtain drawn wide open. It's a sure sign."—Rockland (Me.) Courier Gazette.

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## BIRTHS.

THOMPSON.—At Portland, Maine, May 29, to the wife of Lieut. Percy W. Thompson, U. S. N. M., a daughter.

## MARRIED.

DE KAY-COFFEE.—At New York City, June 4, LUCY EDWALYN, daughter of Edward Lees Coffey, Esq., formerly Major of Artillery, Honorable East India Company, to CHARLES, son of the late George Coleman de Kay, of New York, Commodore in the Navy of the Argentine Republic.

THORN-GWYNNE.—At New York City, June 2, Mr. LEONARD MORTIMER THORN, Jr., to Miss LILLIAN GWYNNE.

## DIED.

RIDGE.—At the Gedney House, June 1, General HENRY W. RIDGE, of Norwich, Conn., late Colonel of the 13th Connecticut and Brevet Major General of Vols.

CASE.—At Newport, R. I., Tuesday, June 5, after a short illness, HELENA DE ST. PRIE, wife of Daniel R. Case.

CHEW.—At Bryn Mawr, Pa., June 5, LOUISA H. CHEW, of Washington, D. C., widow of Lieut. Commander Richard S. Chew, U. S. Navy, and daughter of Prof. J. H. C. Coffin, U. S. Navy.

MORRIS.—At Fort Thomas, A. T., May 19, Mrs. ROSA A. MORRIS, mother of Asst. Surgeon E. R. Morris, U. S. A., aged 64 years.

NICHOLS.—At San Diego, Cal., May 23, JENNIE E. NICHOLS, wife of Captain F. C. Nichols, U. S. Army, retired.

REMINGTON.—At Hayward, Cal., June 1, FLORA A., daughter of the late Benjamin Remington, of Chicago, and widow of Samuel Remington, of Illinois, N. Y.

WILDE.—At New Orleans, La., June 3, Mrs. VIRGINIA WILKINSON WILDE, granddaughter of the late Major-Gen. James Wilkinson, U. S. Army.



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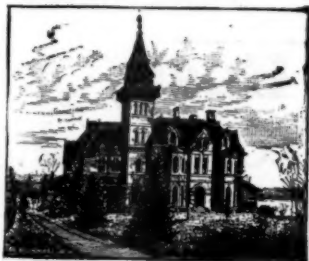
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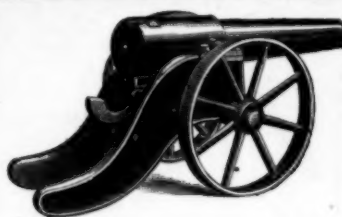
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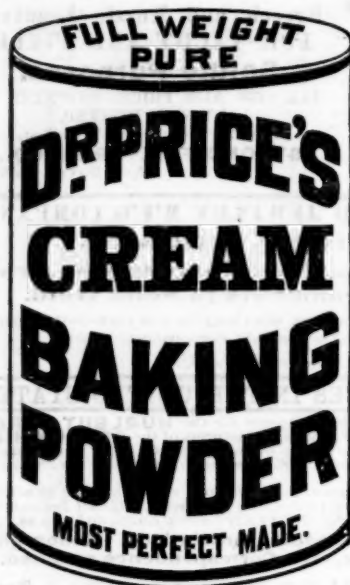
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